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To M S M^c Dowell
with

Compliments and Best Wishes

Paul H. Edinger

THE TREND OF AGRICULTURE IN ADAMS, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN,
AND YORK COUNTIES, PENNSYLVANIA.

A THESIS

PRESENTED

TO THE FACULTY OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

of

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR THE

DEGREE

of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

By

Paul L. Edinger

Ithaca, N. Y.

1924

THE TREND OF AGRICULTURE IN
ADAMS, CUMBERLAND, FRANKLIN AND YORK COUNTIES
PENNSYLVANIA.

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INTRODUCTION

This study of the trend in agriculture in this group of counties in Pennsylvania may be termed a statistical study since the basis for the work is the agricultural data which is available for these counties through the United States Census Reports, beginning with 1840. This is the date of the first agricultural Census.

Using this Census data for the basis of study a number of calculations have been made. Most of these calculations in tabular form, in addition to the original figures tabulated by decades, appear in the Appendix. The figures which appear in a number of instances for 1921, 1922, and 1923 were secured upon request from Mr. L. H. Wible, Pennsylvania State Statistician, Harrisburg, Pa.

While the author appreciates the limitations of statistics as a sole criterion upon which to judge and from which to draw conclusions, yet the aim has been to couple with the bare statistical information facts from other sources which would substantiate the "trends" indicated by the statistical data alone.

Because of the rather intimate personal knowledge of this region for a number of years it is felt that, after all, a statistical approach to this study has given a fair degree of accuracy as to trends in both crop and livestock

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production. That definite trends in both crop and livestock production do exist will be evident from the statistical and supplemental graphical evidence cited.

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CHAPTER I.

TRANSITIONS IN AGRICULTURE

Edwin A. Pratt, a well known English agricultural author, in his book, "The Transition in Agriculture," tells of the changes which have taken place in English agriculture, particularly as regards the changes from cereal growing to the production of the more intensive crops, the production of more livestock and livestock products, etc. He speaks of this transition in these words :

"The extreme gravity of the changes brought about in the first instance is undeniable. They are changes that amounted to a revolution in our economic conditions. The opening up of vast expanses of virgin soils in the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia and elsewhere, to the production of wheat on a scale to which there could be no possible approach in the United Kingdom; the quick transport of these and other foreign or colonial supplies by ocean steamers at almost negligible rates; the invention of refrigerating processes which nullified climate.....; these and other causes, apart from the advent of a succession of unfavorable seasons, were sufficient in themselves to disturb the very foundations of British agriculture and to show that the old order of things in regard thereto was passing away." *

*Pratt, E. A. The Transition in Agriculture. John Murray, London, 1906. pp. 1 & 2.

Agriculture in the United States, at least locally, has similarly gone thru periods of transition-periods of change. While these changes have not been so far reaching and have not attained the magnitude witnessed in English agriculture yet transitions with us are none the less evident nor are they of less economic significance.

A shift in agricultural production has occurred in sections of Pennsylvania. It has taken place, for instance, in that group of counties of the State concerning which this study has been made.

One hundred fifteen years ago census figures^{*} tell us that a total of 629,931 yards of home-spun flaxen cloth were made by the 19076 spinning wheels in the families of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin and York Counties, the flax for which was grown on the farms of these counties. Today, not only is the flax not grown, but it has almost become a curiosity to the younger generation. It is no longer grown, it is no longer spun- a change both in production and in consumption.

Undoubtedly the great areas of virgin soil and of the newly cleared land had much to do with the popularity of the flax as an agricultural crop, in addition to the local consumptive demand. That considerable areas of virgin soil existed at the beginning of the nineteenth century

^{*}U.S. Census. 1810

is apparent from the 1810 census statistics of the number and output of the sawmills for the four counties: a total of 332 sawmills, valued at \$39,978, with an output of 4,474,720 board feet of lumber.

Another interesting phase illustrative of this transition in the agriculture of this group of counties is the transition in consumption. In 1810 much of the wheat and corn was consumed locally, in distilleries and flour mills. Corroborating this statement, figures taken from the 1810 census reports are here cited:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of distilleries</u>	<u>Gallons produced</u>
Adams	120	120,935
Cumberland	505	590,560
Franklin	135	431,722
York	<u>115</u>	<u>194,382</u>
	875	1,337,599

Wheat Mills

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Mills</u>	<u>Bbls. of flour produced</u>
Adams	47	18,270
Cumberland	66	46,450
Franklin	71	57,328
York	<u>94</u>	<u>17,510</u>
Total	278	139,558

The extent of the local consumption thru these two channels is evident.

Contrasting this situation, however, with conditions to-day we find big changes. Comparatively few flour mills, relatively little flour produced locally and no distilleries (none existed prior to the passage of the 18th amendment to the U. S. constitution)-surely a transition in consumption.

Then, too, delving into the records for this group of counties we find that in the Cumberland Valley, comprising Cumberland and Franklin counties, from 1870 to 1890, inclusive, considerable tobacco was grown commercially, particularly in Cumberland County. Concerning its growth in this country the Tenth Census Report reads thus :

"Tobacco is grown on limestone loam with clay subsoil, and some on black and yellow slate, but the former is the preferred soil. The eastern half of the county only is well adapted to tobacco culture and the larger portion of the crop is grown in the central portion of the eastern half- a strip about 16 miles long and 10 miles wide. "As long ago as 1862-63 a few small lots of tobacco were grown in this county, and little attention was afterward given to it until about 1876, since which time the growth in acreage has been rapid. The increase in product is due, for the most part, to the fact that growers are better informed as to the requirements of the crop, in the matter of preparing the soil, kinds of soil, manures, planting,

cultivation and general handling. The product has steadily increased in quality as well as in quantity. About 10% of the crop is grown on newly cleared lands, and it may be stated that, in round numbers, about 40% of the timbered area of the county is adapted to the growth of tobacco."*

A period of a little more than two decades saw the introduction of this industry, its rapid flourish, its abrupt decline. To-day none is grown commercially, nor has any been grown for the last two decades. Why the transition? The United States Department of Agriculture suggests a reason in connection with some soil survey work in "tobacco" regions. It follows :

"Two seasons have been spent in the Lancaster and Lebanon Valley areas in Pennsylvania, the heart of the tobacco region of that State, and maps have been prepared covering nearly 1000 sq. miles.

...The present grade of tobacco raised in the Pennsylvania area sells for about 7 1/2¢ a pound, the Summer Spanish, grown in Ohio brings from 12 to 15¢; while the Cuban filler imported into this country is worth from \$1.00 to \$1.20 a pound. This indicates the great difference in the quality of the leaf grown in this country and in Cuba. There is no question that the Cuban tobacco is and has always been a standard of excellence, and the Pennsylvania

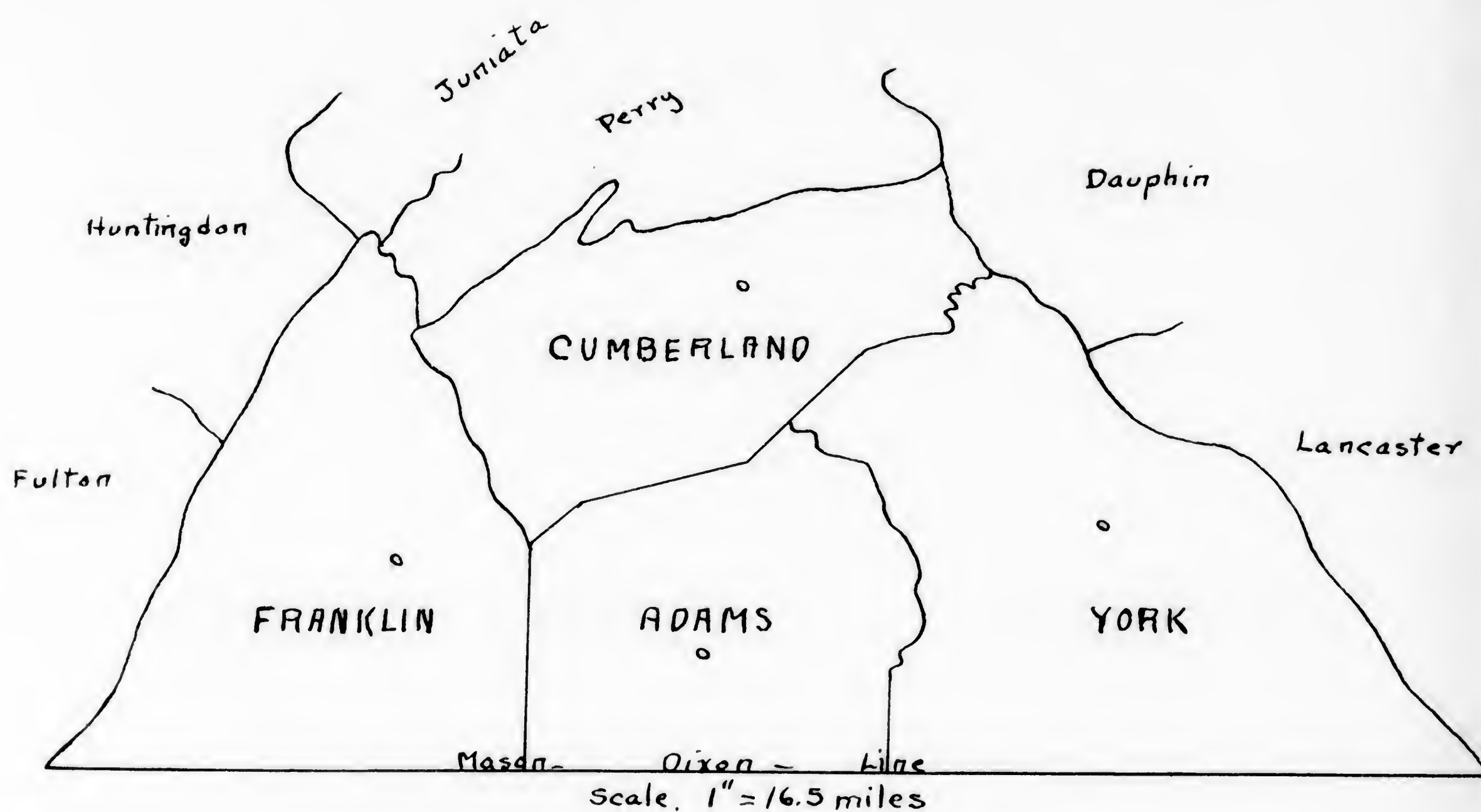
* Tenth Census of U.S. 1880. Statistics of Agriculture with Special Reports on the Cereals, Flour Milling, Tobacco, and Meat Production, p. 759.

leaf can hardly be classed as a competitor. In other words, the market requires a different style and quality of leaf from that now produced in Pennsylvania."

Judging from the above, the lack of longevity of the tobacco industry in the Cumberland Valley must be ascribed to the fact that this section apparently, so far as tobacco growing is concerned, might be called "marginal land"(and the growers, probably "marginal" growers,) and as such it early succumbed to too strenuous competition of a superior quality product from abroad-strictly an economic cause.

Thus over a century of years, and less, many forces, particularly economic forces, have acted to bring about shifts in both production and consumption. That economic forces are now at work in bringing about gradual transitions in the agriculture of this section will be evident from the succeeding chapters.

" U.S.D.A. Yearbook. 1901, p. 184



Outline Map of Adams, Cumberland, Franklin, & York Counties, showing position of the Group in Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER II

HISTORICAL SKETCH*

Since the type and character of the agriculture of any section is the resultant of a combination of factors, including soil, topography, climate and its people a brief historical and descriptive sketch of each county is given.

An outline map of this group of counties, showing its position in the State is found in Chart I.

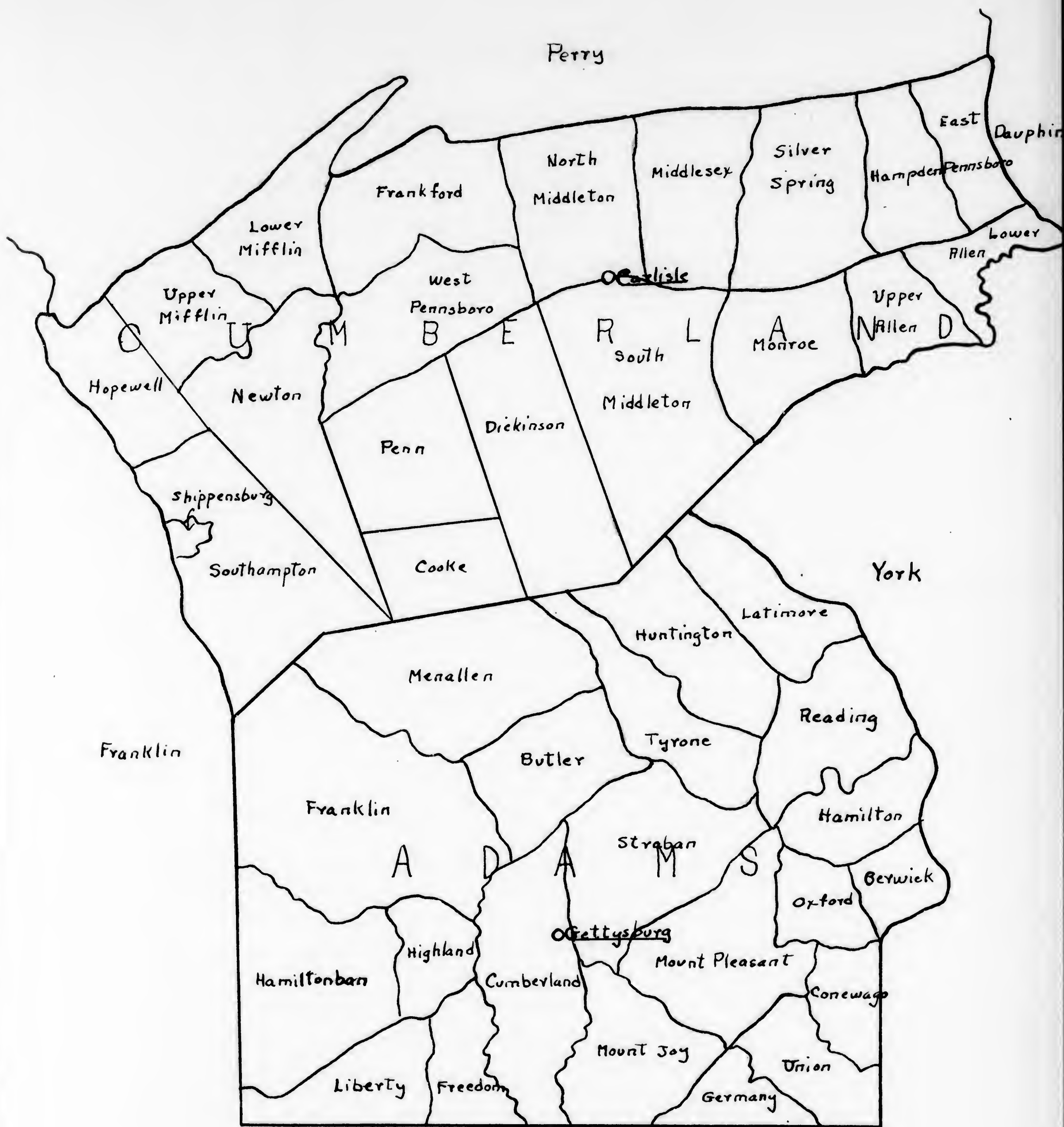
"The first white settlers in the area"(referring to Clearfield, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Blair Center, Huntington, Fulton, Franklin, Adams, Cumberland, Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union, and Snyder Counties)" were the Scotch Irish pioneers who cleared the land and built their cabins on the Conodoguinet creek, in Cumberland County, about 1725. Others moved on to the West and about 1728 a settlement was established on the Conococheague in Franklin County."

Adams County

Adams County was formerly a part of York from which it was separated by the Act of January 22, 1800. It has an

* Basis for historical data is-Sherman Day. "Historical Collections of the State of Pennsylvania." pp.55,262, 347 and 691. 1843.

** Reconnaissance Soil survey of South Central Pennsylvania. Twelfth Report of the U.S.D.A. Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils. 1910. pp 196 and 198.



Scale. 1" = 6 miles

Outline Map of Adams & Cumberland Counties, showing Townships.

extreme length of 27 miles, extreme width of 24 miles, and an area of 528 sq. miles.

The South Mountains, a portion of the Blue Ridge, form its Northern and Western boundaries, with York County on the East, Maryland on the South.

The Northern portion of the county is hilly while the best agricultural land, which is rolling, exists in the central and southeastern parts. The soil series in Adams County in order of their importance are : Penn (1/3), Porter (1/3), Montalto, Chester, Hagerstown, Dekalb.

It was settled by the Scotch Irish and Pennsylvania Germans, the latter predominating at the present time.

As to its climate, see appendix Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4, giving average length of growing season, total precipitation, snowfall, and mean annual temperature.

An outline map showing the Townships is found in Chart II.

Cumberland County

Cumberland County, formerly included in Lancaster County, was established by the Act of January 27, 1750. Its limits which then included the whole county west of the boundary of the State have been gradually reduced by the formation of other counties. Its extreme length is 35 miles, its extreme breadth 19 miles, area 545 sq. miles.

The North Mountain formerly called the Kittatinny

borders the county on the north, the South Mountain on the South, the Susquehanna River on the East, Franklin County on the West.

In general the entire county consists of one great valley approximately twice as long as wide, the centre of which is level to gently rolling, the sides of which are rolling.

Soils in Cumberland County in order of their importance are : Hagerstown(1/4), Berks(1/4), Dekalb(1/4)Porter, Ledy, Huntington, Montalto, and Wheeling.

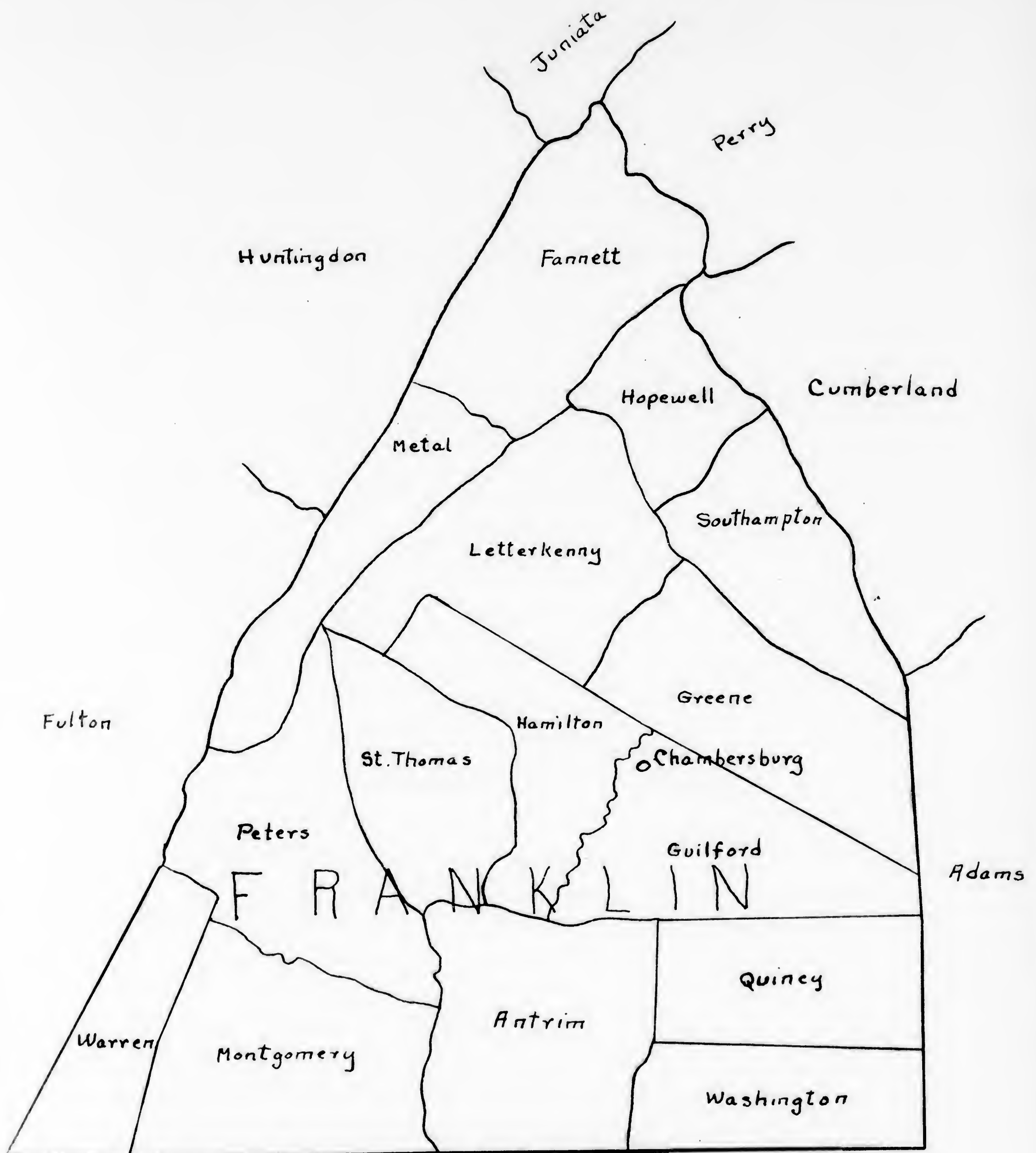
The population was originally Scotch -Irish but they have been to a very great extent supplanted by the Pennsylvania Germans.

The climate is indicated in Appendix, Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. An outline map showing Townships is found in Chart II.

Franklin County

Franklin County was established Sept. 9, 1784, having previously been the Southwestern part of Cumberland County known as the Conococheague settlement. Its extreme dimensions are 39 by 33 miles, area 734 sq. miles.

The County consists of a broad valley, bounded on the East by the South Mountain, on the West and Northwest by the North Mountain (Kittatinny), the East by Cumberland County, the South by Maryland. As the mountains are approached the topography varies from level, to rolling to hilly.



Scale. 1" = 6 miles.

Outline Map of Franklin County, showing Townships.

Soil series in Franklin County in order of their importance are : Hagerstown(1/3), Borks(1/3), Dekalb(nearly 1/3), Duffield, Montalto, Upshur, Holston and Jefferson.

The original settlers of the county were of Scotch descent and many of their descendants still remain, although here also the Pennsylvania Germans have supplanted many of the original people.

For its climatology see Appendix, Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

An outline map showing Townships is found in Chart III.

York County

York County was separated from Lancaster by the Act of August 9, 1749. Its limits were curtailed by the separation of Adams County in January, 1800. Its extreme dimensions are : Extreme length 52 miles, breadth 30 miles, area 900 sq. miles.

In topography the county, though not mountainous, is generally hilly. The South Mountain here broken into many irregular spurs, lies near the Northwestern boundary and gives rise to the hilly nature of the northern and northwestern sections of the county. The southwestern corner of the County is occupied by a chain of slaty and limestone hills. Among these are the "York Barrens", a name given to the slaty lands here, not on account of their lack of fertility but from the circumstance that the original settlers found here immense tracts entirely



Scale . 1" = 6 miles.

Outline Map of York County, showing Townships.

denuded of timber due to annual forest fires, kindled by the Indians for the purpose of improving their hunting ground. A strip of limestone 6 to 7 miles wide crosses the County about the center from Northeast to Southwest.

Soil series of York in order of their importance are : Chester, Manor, Penn, Lansdale, Montalto, Lehigh, Hagerstown, Edgemont, Dekalb, Huntington, Cecil, Berks, Athol, Conestoga, Wehadkee, Herndon, Decatur, Lickdale, Hanceville, Ashe, Bermudian, Codorus, Birdsboro, Holston, Cardiff, Meadow and Muck.

The German race and German language predominate throughout the centre of the County, descendants of the Scotch Irish occupy the region of the "Barrens", and descendants of the original Quaker settlers from Chester County are found in the Northeastern section.

Climatological data is found in Appendix, Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

An outline map showing Townships is shown in Chart IV.

Chart V shows the average monthly precipitation at six points in the area.

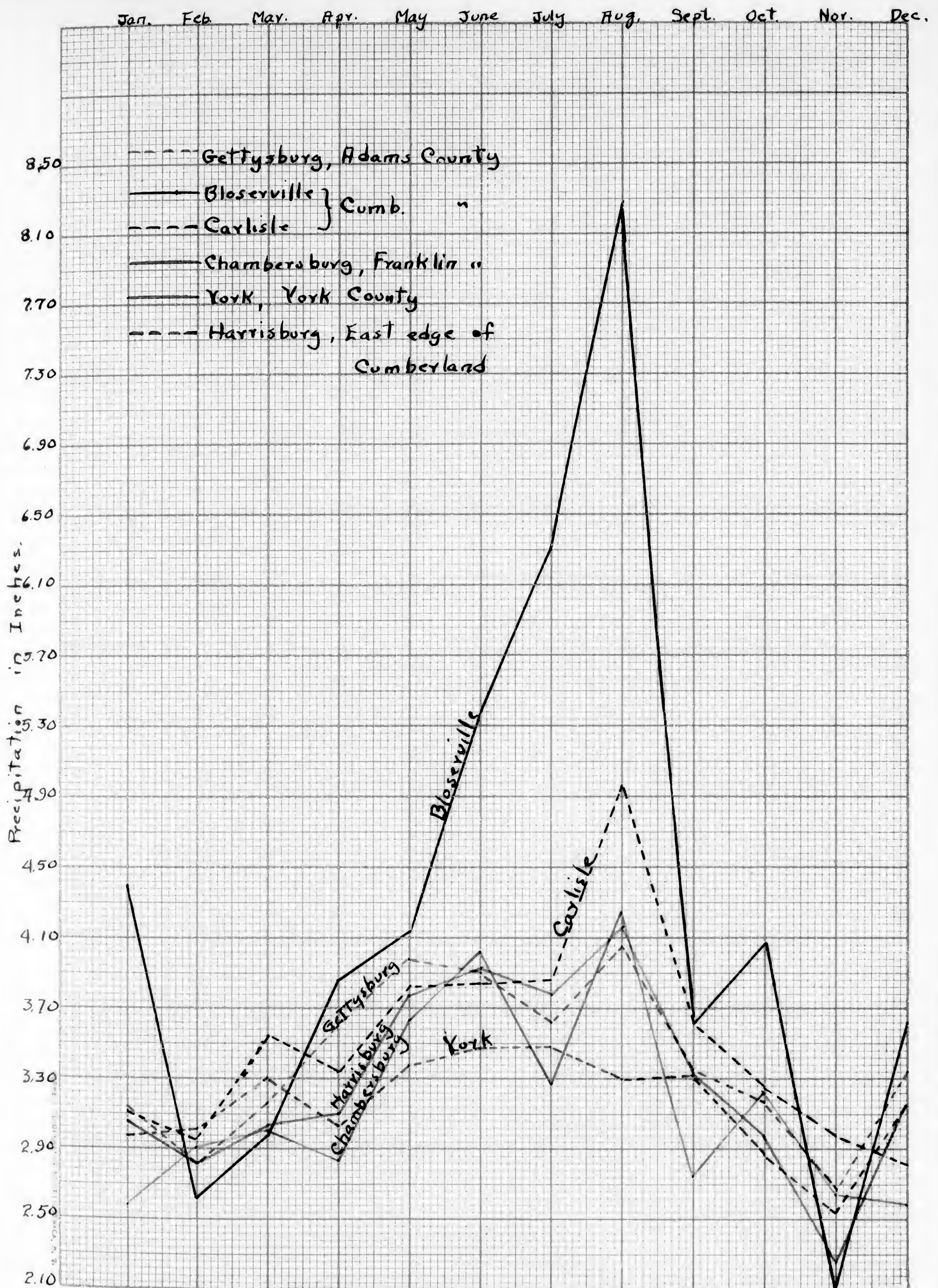


Chart Showing Average Monthly Precipitation at Six Points in the Area.
CHART V.

A summary* of the organization of these Counties together with their County seats is.

<u>County</u>	<u>From what formed</u>	<u>When formed</u>	<u>Co. seat</u>	<u>When laid out</u>
Adams	York	June 22, 1800	Gettysburg	1780
Cumberland	Lancaster	January 27, 1750	Carlisle	1751
Franklin	Cumberland	September 9, 1784	Chambersburg	1764
York	Lancaster	August 19, 1749	York	1741

* Data from Wm. H. Egle, "History of Pennsylvania" p. 278

CHAPTER III

AN AGRICULTURAL AREA

This is an agricultural area. The largest city in the group is York which in 1920 had a population of 47,512. That the area is agricultural is attested by facts such as these : At the present time the four counties have a total of 18268 farms; during 1921, 1922 and 1923 the average total production of wheat in the area was 5,410,851 bushels; of corn, an average of 11,279,452 bushels; of milk, an average of 27,145,056 gallons; of eggs an average of 10,229,192 dozens. During this same period its livestock had an estimated average value of \$14,364,104 cereal crops, tobacco, hay and potatoes were valued at an average of \$22,096,612; its orchard products at an average of \$1,717,875. The total value of all farm products, sold or consumed, of these four counties in 1919 is given by the 1920 Census as \$69,917,118.

The important place which agriculture holds in the industry of this group of counties is also shown by the figures given by the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs for 1920.*

* Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs. Productive Industries, Railways, Taxes and Assessments, Waterways, Miscellaneous Statistics, p. 989. 1920.

Value of Manufactured and Agricultural Products
for the year 1920.

County	:Value of :Manufactured :Products	:Value of :Agricultural :Products	:Per cent agricultural :value of manufactured :value
Adams	:\$9,992,800	: \$6,242,665	: 38.4%
Cumberland	:21,690,700	: 7,073,991	: 24.7%
Franklin	:29,295,100	: 8,680,341	: 22.8%
York	:155,576,200	: 14,834,109	: 8.8%
		: 36,831,106	

No doubt the discrepancy between the above figures on the value of agricultural products and those given in Appendix, Table 5 is due to the fact that in the above instance only those products sold off the farms are considered, whereas in the census data the total value of all commodities produced is given.

CHAPTER IV

TREND IN URBAN & RURAL POPULATIONS

That these Counties are what may be termed "rural" counties is also indicated by the comparative percentages of the rural and of the urban populations. Since 1850 (rural statistics prior to this unavailable) the urban and rural percentages follow :

	1850		1860		1870		1880	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Adams	:87.4	:12.6	:88.9	:11.1	:84.8	:15.2	:80.0	:20.0
Cumberland	:76.6	:23.4	:73.2	:26.8	:70.1	:29.9	:65.9	:34.1
Franklin	:83.3	:16.7	:79.1	:20.9	:77.3	:22.7	:76.6	:23.4
York	:81.3	:18.7	:81.1	:18.9	:78.5	:21.5	:72.0	:28.0

	1890		1900		1910		1920	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Adams	:77.6	:22.4	:73.2	:26.8	:68.7	:31.3	:66.4	:33.6
Cumberland	:61.8	:38.2	:52.1	:47.9	:48.4	:51.6	:44.1	:55.9
Franklin	:71.9	:28.1	:69.1	:30.9	:62.2	:37.8	:55.1	:44.9
York	:64.6	:35.4	:51.5	:48.5	:43.6	:56.4	:41.6	:58.4

Figures from which this data was secured are given in the Appendix, Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9. In arriving at these figures in the Appendix all incorporated towns were eliminated so as to get figures for the rural populations as distinctly representative as possible.

Reference to charts 6 and 7, also to Table 10 in the Appendix will show that the trend in total population has been decidedly upward ever since the first census records were taken. The Counties, however, did not advance uniformly. York advanced most rapidly, then Cumberland, followed by Franklin and then Adams. The percentage increase or decrease, from one decade to another for the total population is found in Appendix, Table 11. The rapidity of growth of York County is attributed to the rapid growth of York, the County seat. This city in 1900 had a population of 33,708; in 1910, 44,750; in 1920, 47,512. a gain of over 40% in two decades.

Rural Population

The more striking and significant fact, however, in connection with the population statistics of this group is the changes which have taken place since 1840 in the population of the rural districts.

A glance at charts 6 and 7 will show that the trend of the rural population in general, was upward from 1850 to 1880 (Cumberland excepted); thereafter, in general, downward.

Statistics show that there have been some differences, also, in both the absolute and relative changes in the urban and in the rural populations. For example, York County in 1920 had a rural population greater by 13,310 than it had in 1850- a gain of 28.4%, but the gain in total population for this same period was 87,071, a gain of 151.2%.

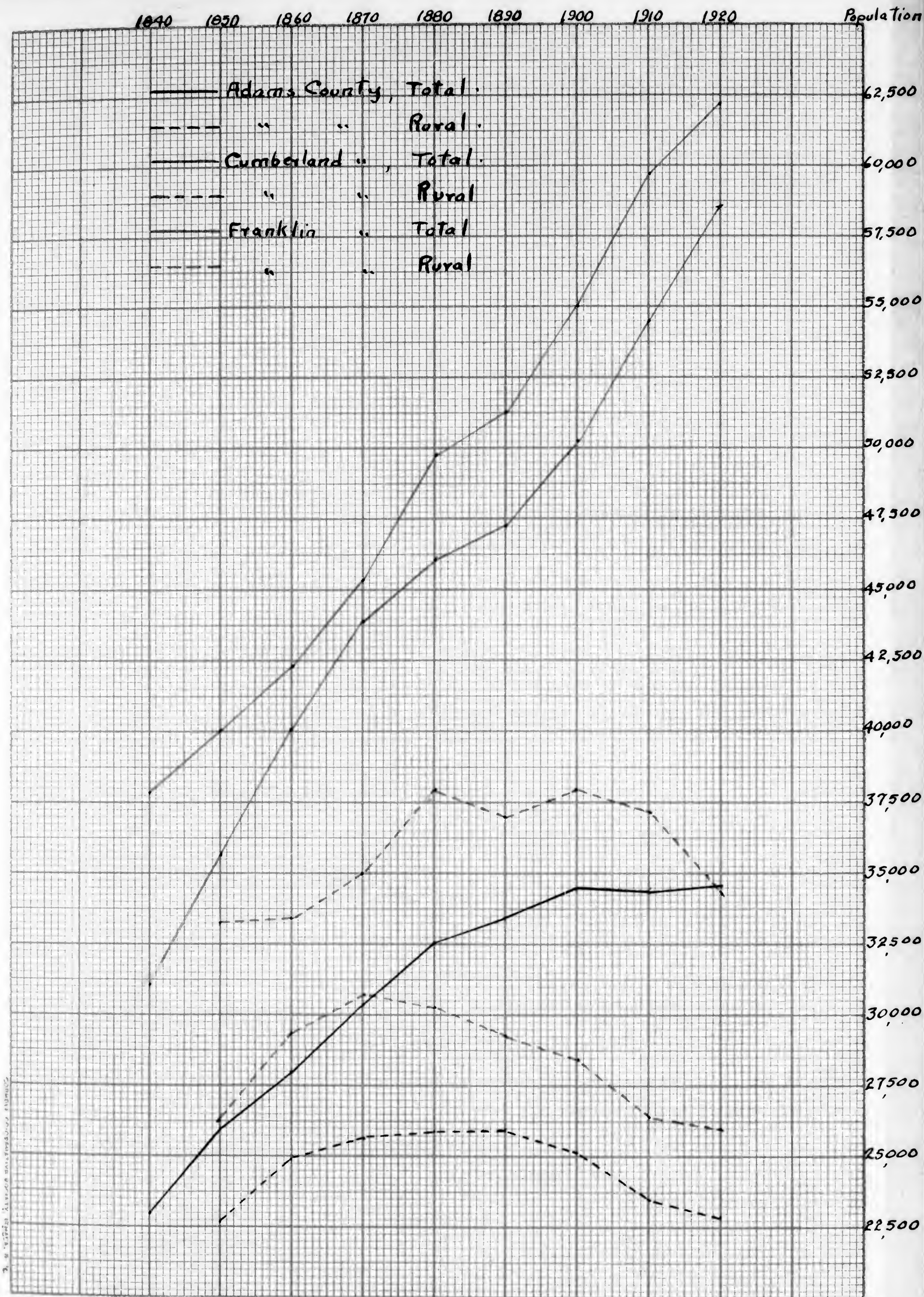


Chart Showing Trends in Total Population and in Rural Population in Adams, Cumberland, & Franklin Counties, 1840 - 1920.

CHART VI.

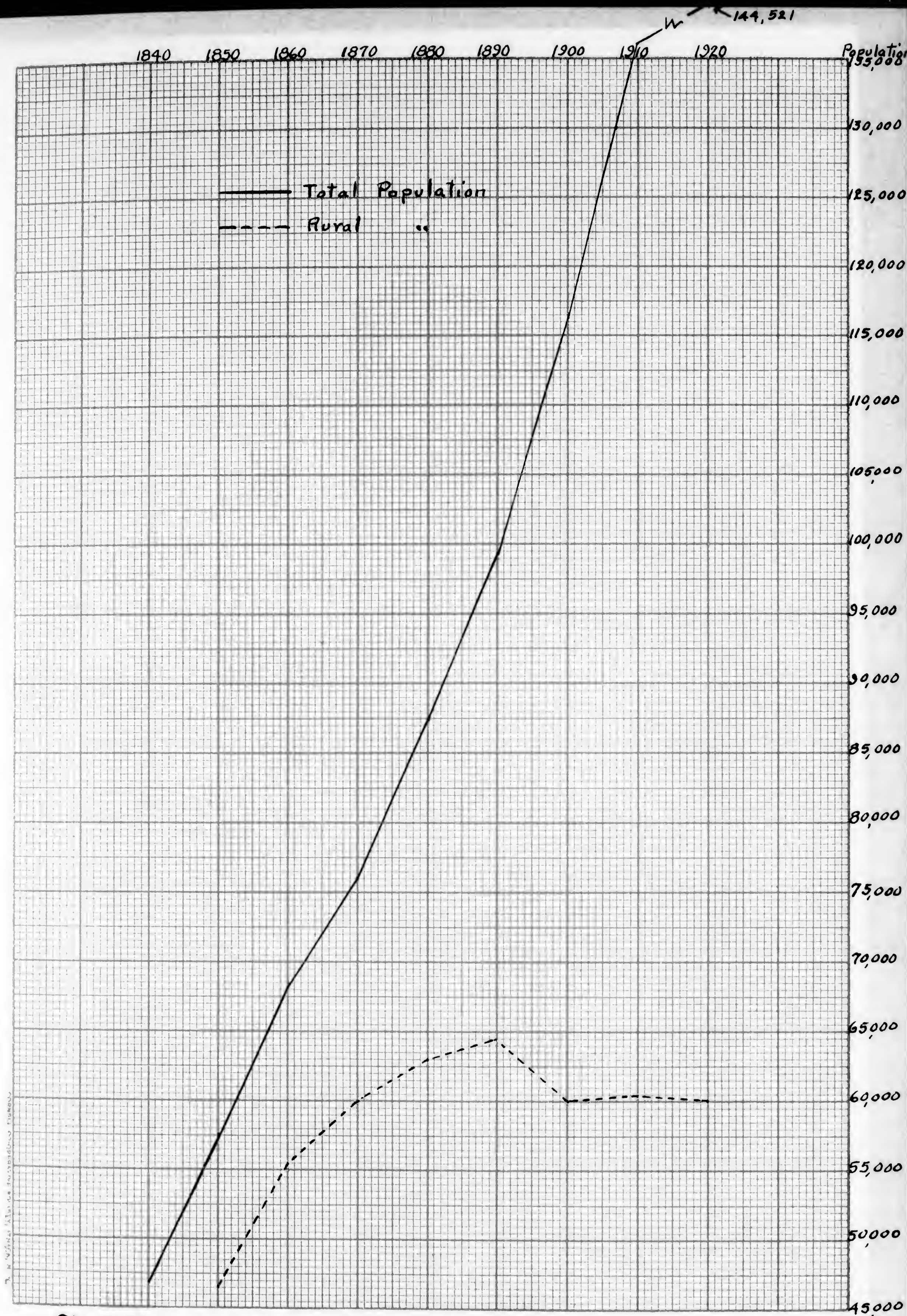


Chart Showing Trends in Total and in Rural Populations in York County, 1840-1920.

CHART VII.

Franklin had a net gain in rural population of but 3.3% during these 7 decades, as compared with a gain in total population of 56.6%.

Adams County had a net gain of but 1.1% in its rural population for this period, and a gain of 33.1%.

Cumberland County had a net loss of 1.7% in its rural population as compared with a gain in total population of 70.7%. This is the only one of the four which had actually less rural people in 1920 than it had 70 years previous-433 less.

The change in the status of the rural population of these counties follows :

Table showing percentage change in Rural Population

1840-1920

Gain or Loss over previous decade in percentages

County	1850:	1860:	1870:	1880:	1890:	1900:	1910:	Net
Adams	+9.7:	+3.2:	+1.1:	+.05:	-2.9:	+6.6	:-2.7:	+1.1
Cumberland	+11.6:	+4.9:	-1.3:	-3.5:	-2.8:	+7.2:	-1.9:	-1.7
Franklin	+.3:	+5.2:	+8.5:	-2.8:	+2.6:	-2.0:	-7.7:	+3.3
York	+18.5:	+7.7:	+5.7:	+1.9:	-6.8:	+.7:	-.5:	+28.4

This data was calculated from those Census tables designated as "Population by Counties and Minor Civil Divisions." All incorporated towns were eliminated from the figures so as to get them as distinctly rural as possible.

The urban and rural statistics, therefore, as given by the 14th U.S. Census for these same counties (all villages and towns below 2500 population being classed as rural) will show a discrepancy with the writer's figures.

The trend in the urban and rural population of this group of counties is in conformity with the status in this regard thruout the United States, i.e., that the rural population is gradually decreasing, the urban rapidly increasing.

For original data on population of the Townships see Appendix, Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9.

CHAPTER V.

TREND IN SIZE OF FARMS & LAND TENURE

(a) Size of Farms

The trend in the size of farms in all four counties has been downward from 1860 to 1920 (See Chart VIII). Franklin County has the largest average size farm, followed by Cumberland, then Adams, and lastly York.

In Franklin County the average size of farms has declined from 167.6 acres in 1860 to 104.1 acres in 1920- a decrease of 63.5 acres, or 38%; in Cumberland County, from 130.6 acres to 84.8 acres, decrease in average size of 45.8 acres, or 35%; in Adams County, from 118.6 acres to 80.9 acres- a decrease of 37.7 acres, or 32%; in York County, from 93.0 to 65.7- a decrease of 27.3 acres, or 30%. In other words farms to-day in this area are only two-thirds as large as they were 60 years ago.

Since the amount of land in farms is greater now than in 1860 and since the average size of farms is less, it must automatically follow that the number of farms is greater now than then. This is the case. See Appendix, Table 12.

Statistically, also, the following table will indicate the tendency which has existed towards smaller farms.

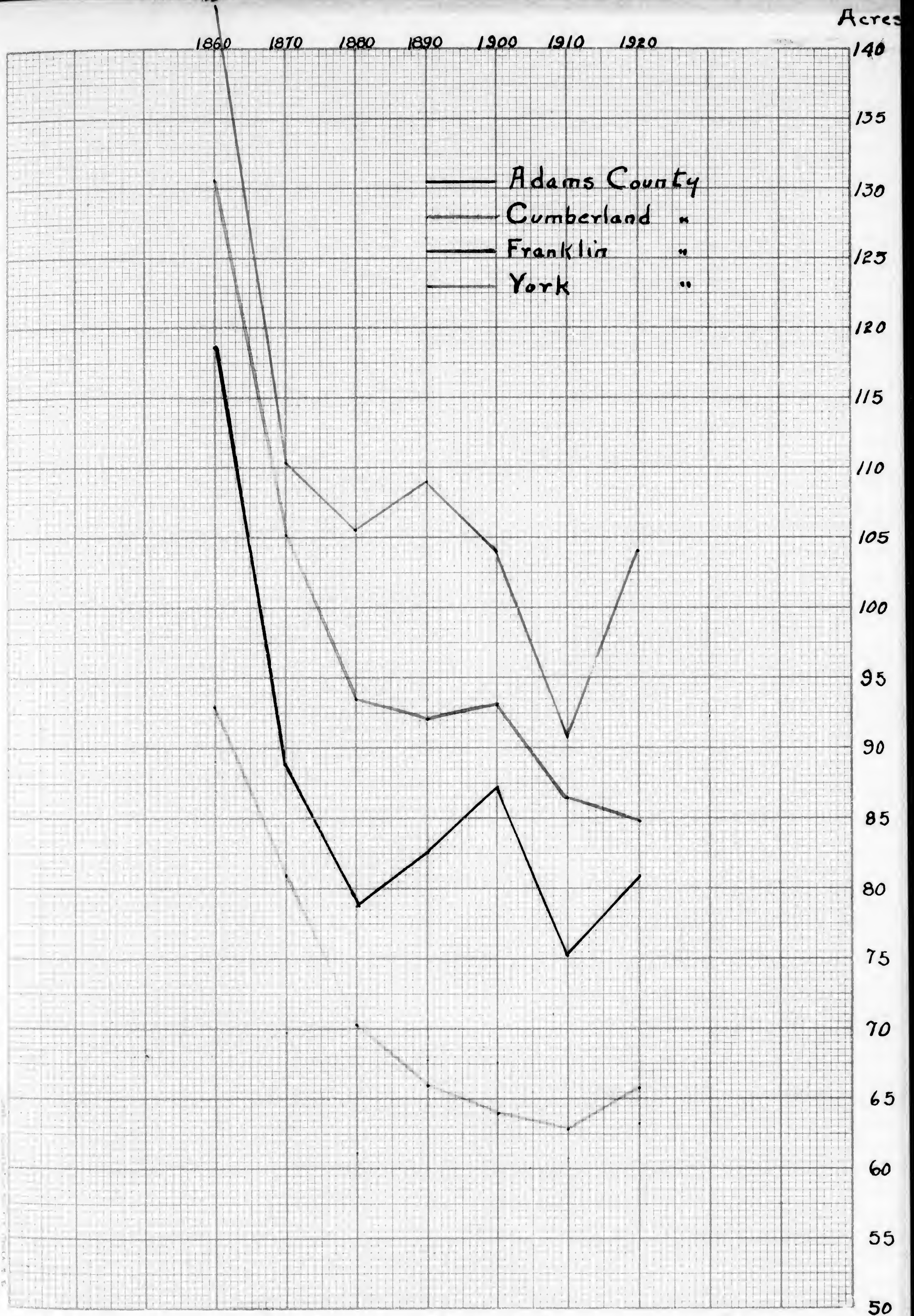


Chart Showing the Average Size of Farm in each County,
1860 to 1920.

CHART VIII.

Table Showing total number of farms under
50 acres, 1860 to 1920.

Year	Adams		Cumberland		Franklin		York	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1860	537	(25)	385	(18)	437	(18)	2063	(40)
1870	1312	(43)	932	(34)	218	(7)	3089	(47)
1880	1520	(42)	904	(30)	1134	(31)	3337	(46)
1890	1307	(39)	883	(30)	748	(23)	3680	(48)
1900	1251	(38)	990	(32)	1247	(33)	3916	(48)
1910	1628	(43)	1020	(34)	1656	(39)	4233	(50)
1920	1332	(39)	1069	(34)	1321	(34)	3625	(46)

These figures also substantiate chart VIII as regards the relative size of farms in the four counties.

The figures and chart also show that the greatest tendency towards the smaller farm occurred between 1860 and 1870, a more gradual decrease in average size since 1870. Original data is given in Appendix, Tables 13 and 14.

(b) Land Tenure

Statistics for tenancy are available only since 1880. However, for this period the general trend of tenancy has been slightly upward, i.e., tenancy has been increasing somewhat over this period.

Chart IX shows this trend graphically while the corresponding figures follow.

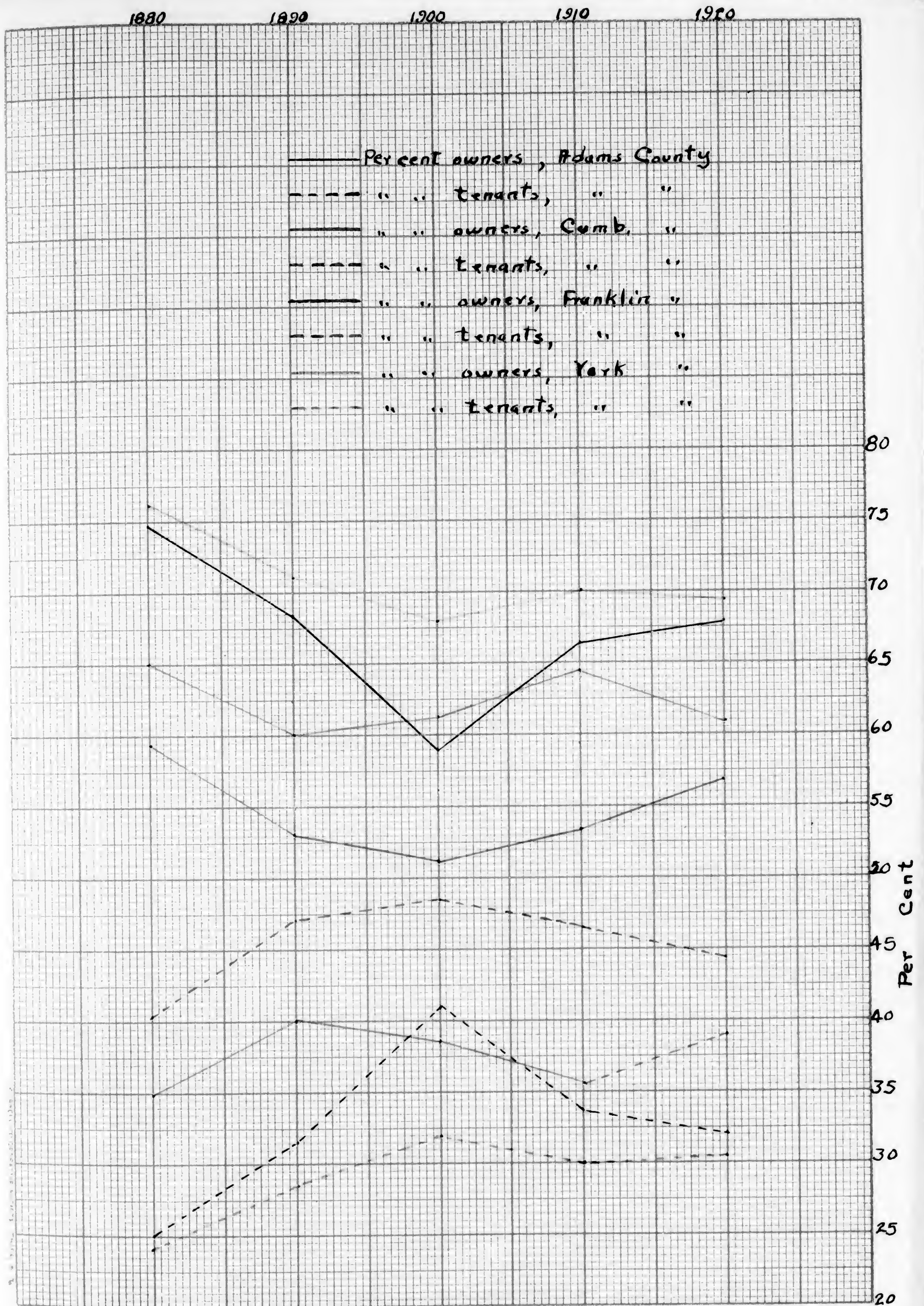


Chart Showing Trends in Land Ownership and in Tenancy in the Four Counties, 1880-1920.

CHART IX.

Table showing Number and Per Cent of Tenants

	1880		1890		1900		1910		1920	
County	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Adams	910	25.2	1054	31.6	1371	41.1	1170	33.7	956	27.7
Cumberland	1203	40.4	1388	47.2	1488	48.5	1380	46.6	1323	42.5
Franklin	1260	35.9	1317	39.9	1464	38.6	1427	35.5	1393	35.9
York	1748	23.9	2215	28.6	2593	32.0	2407	30.0	2287	28.6

For the converse of the above i.e., data for owners,
see Appendix, Table 15.

From the figures given it is evident that Cumberland County ranks first in high percentage of tenants. Franklin follows, with Adams third and York last. Average percentages of tenancy for the five census dates above are :

Cumberland	45%
Franklin	37%
Adams	32%
York	29%

This data on tenancy in a general way verifies the statement that there is a high correlation between land prices and tenancy. Cumberland County has the greatest percentage tenants; it likewise has the highest priced land-If we take only the figures for three decades, 1900, 1910 and 1920 we find these results :

	<u>Average value of land per acre 1900-1920</u>	<u>Average % of Tenants 1900-1920</u>
Cumberland	\$42.25	46.6%
Franklin	41.64	37.7%
York	34.64	30.8%
Adams	31.51	35.7%

Apparently a close relationship exists between land values and tenancy. The fact that York and Adams Counties do not conform may be attributed in part to the big difference in average size of farms- a difference of 16.9 acres for the above period.

For land values from which the above table was calculated, see Appendix, Table 16.

Nature of Tenancy

The great bulk of the tenancy in this area is of the share-tenancy type. From four-fifths to nine-tenths of the renting is done on the share basis, (the half-share system predominates), the remaining one-fifth to one-tenth on the cash basis.

Figures given in Appendix, Table 17 show that there is no general trend in this connection, i.e., this system of tenantry as regards share or cash rent is apparently stable, with minor fluctuations from one decade to another.

CHAPTER VI

TREND IN CROP PRODUCTION

The principal crops grown in this area are wheat, corn, oats, rye, hay and potatoes. Buckwheat and barley are of minor importance. Tobacco is of importance in York County only. Fruit is an important crop in all four counties and a chapter will be devoted to fruit alone. Original Census data on crop production is given in Appendix, Tables 18, 19, 20, and 21.

(a) Cereal Crops.

Of the cereal crops wheat holds first place in this area. This is true on all four counties. See Charts I, XI, XII, and XIII, showing the average number of acres per farm; also Appendix, Table 22. Roughly about one-third of the land devoted to crops is sown to wheat. See Appendix, Tables 23 and 24. Its area from year to year and from decade to decade doesn't vary greatly. What T. J. Edge said as regards wheat growing in this area in 1893 might also be appropriately said in 1924. It follows :

* "The area devoted to this crop does not vary materially from year to year; the rotation adopted by our farmers of corn, oats and wheat with grass seed, does not permit of sudden changes in the area planted with any leading crop; the main integers which affect the slight variations in area are :

T. J. Edge, Sec'y. State Bd. of Agr. Extracts from the Annual Report of the Sec'y. (17th Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agr.. 1893. p. 19

"1. An open fall which offers inducements to our farmers to seed more than the usual amount of corn ground to wheat.

"2. The failure of the grass seed in previous year's wheat fields, which offers an inducement to reseed the field with wheat in the hopes of getting a good catch of grass.

"3. The present low price of wheat which has, in very many cases, induced wheat growers to reduce their acreage to its lowest possible limits, consistent with the production of a sufficient amount of straw for bedding.

"Pennsylvania wheat growers realize that if grown for the grain alone, they are losing money on every bushel of wheat produced and sold for less than 65¢, and that, but for the straw which they must have for bedding and the ensuing crop of grass, which they can obtain in no other way than thru the agency of the wheat crop, they had better throw the crop out of the rotation.

The small reduction of acreage in all four counties since the peak of 1920 is concrete evidence of the facts of Mr. Edge's statements, if not of the truth, as regards the growing of wheat irrespective of its price because of rotation practices.

From 1880 (no acreage data available prior to 1880) until 1920 there was a slight tendency towards a greater

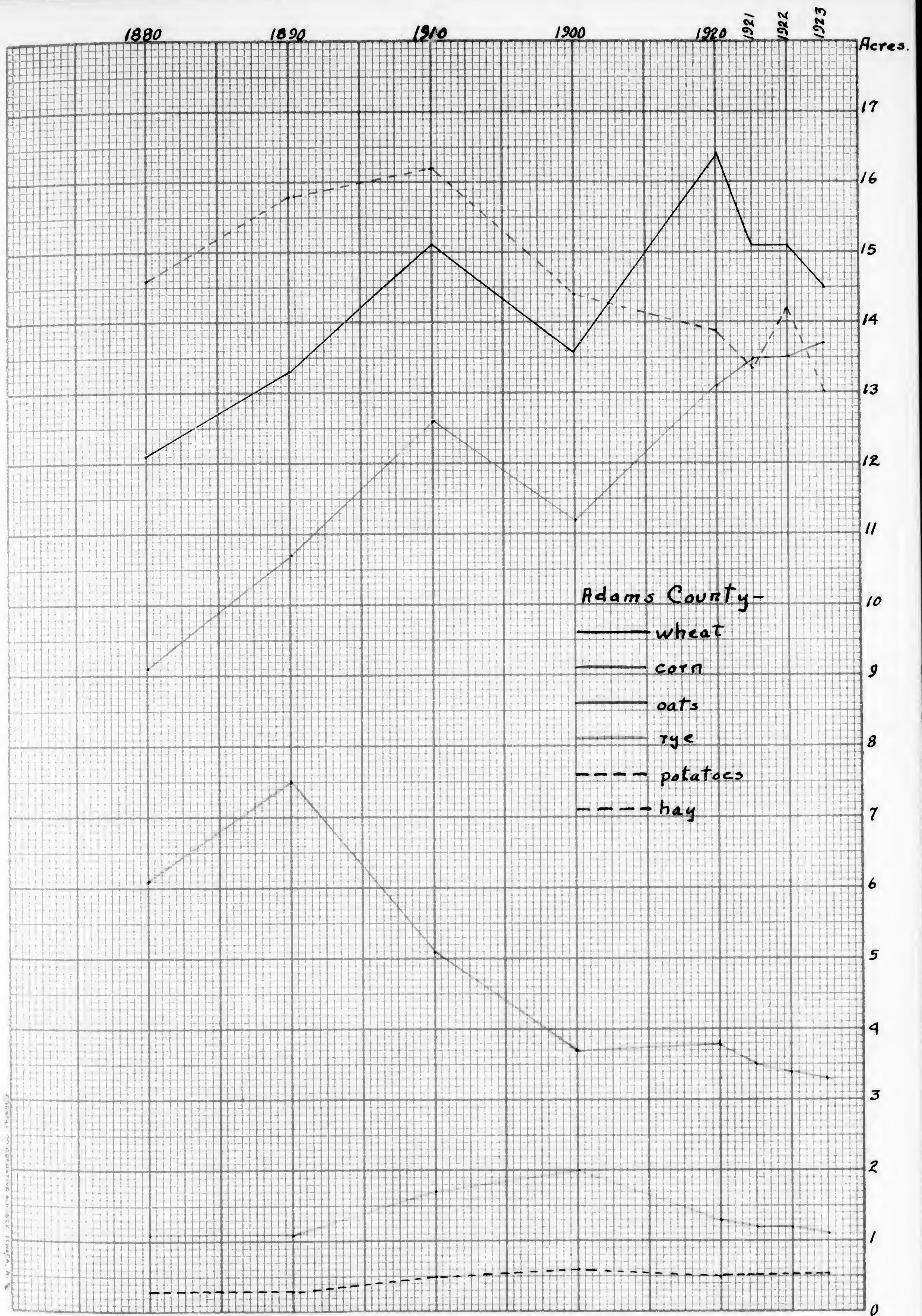


Chart Showing Average Number of Acres per Farm of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes & hay, Adams County, 1880 - 1923.

CHART X.

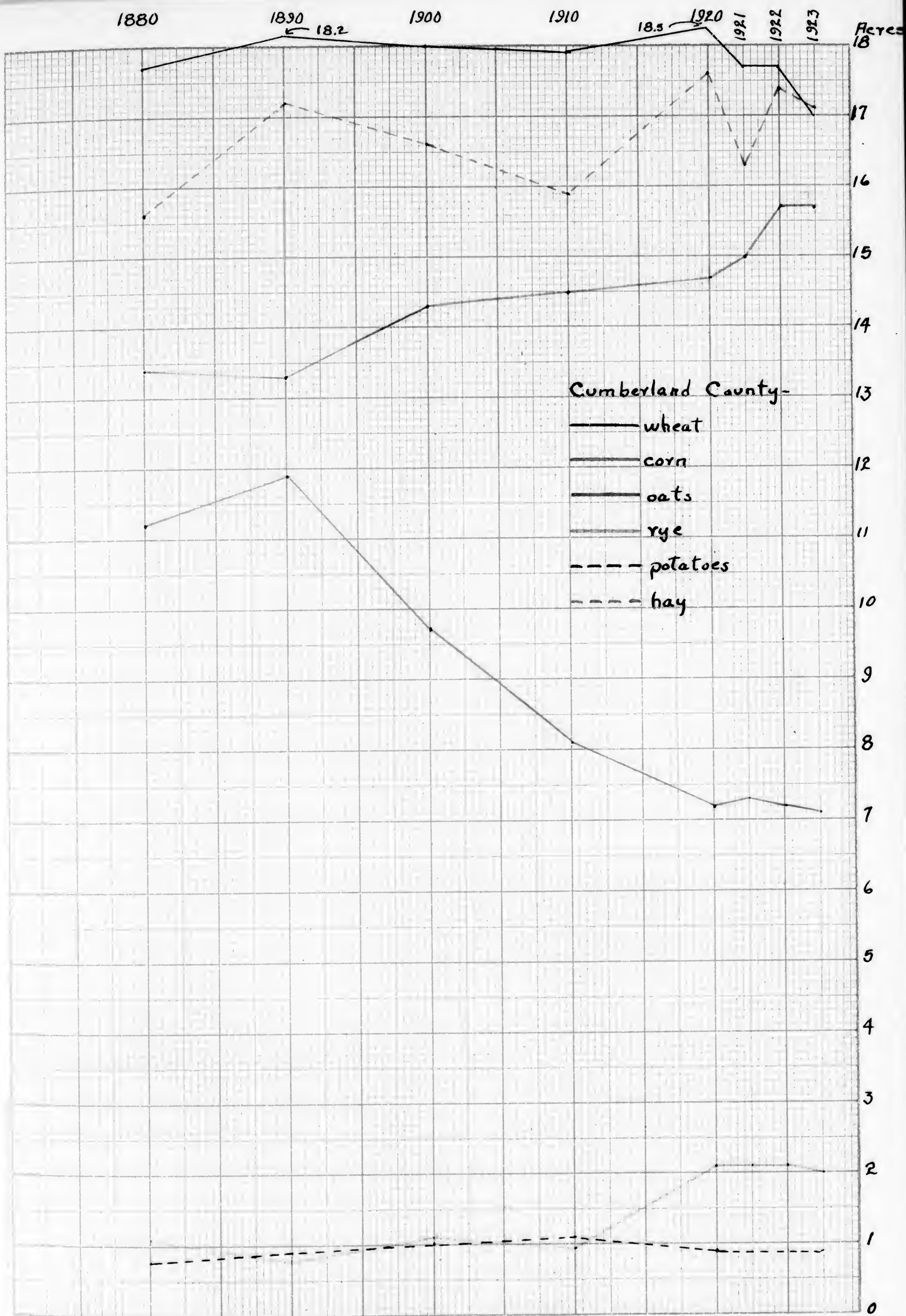


Chart Showing Average No. of Acres per Farm of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes & hay in Cumberland County, 1880 to 1923.

CHART XI.

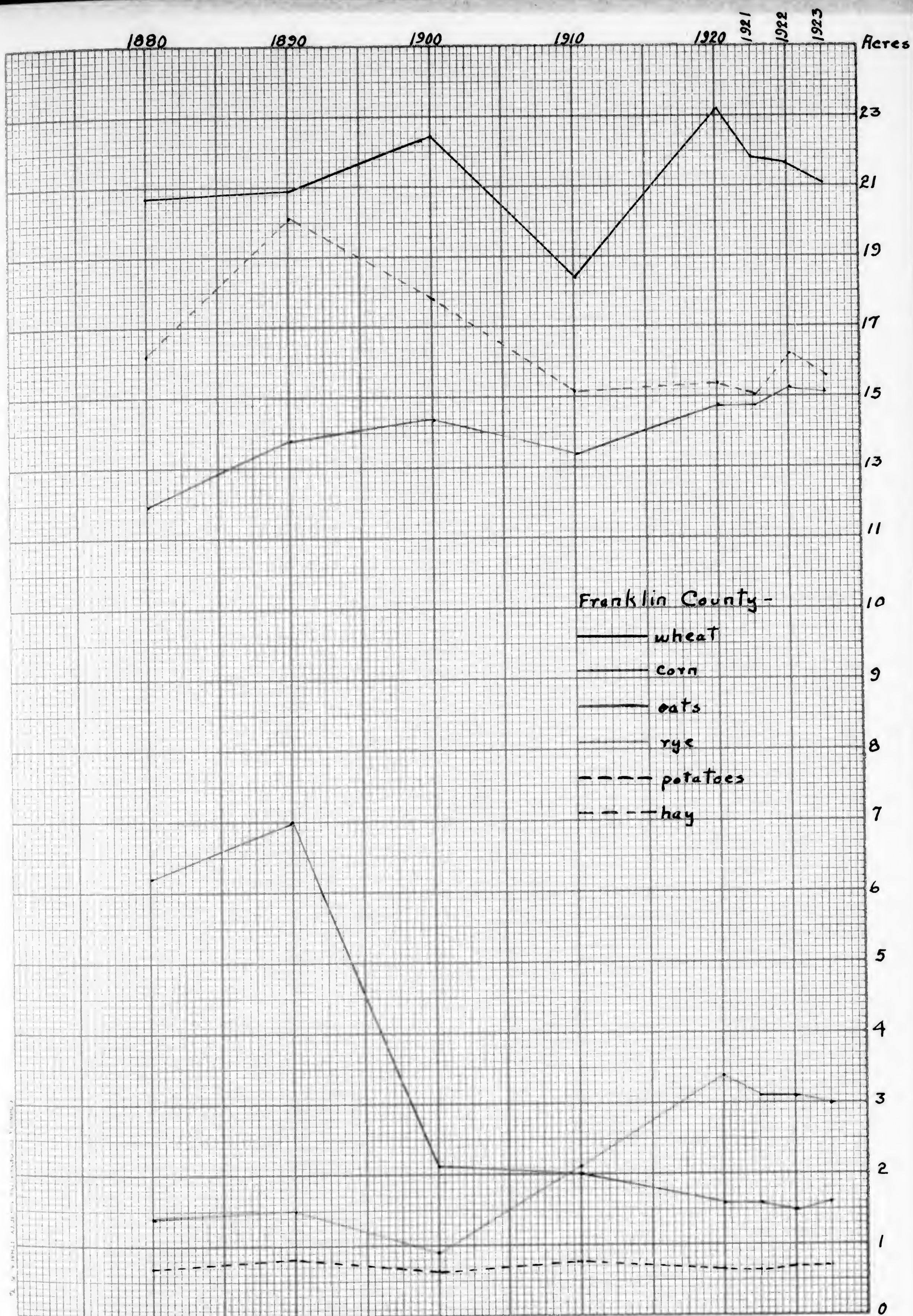


Chart Showing Average Number of Acres per Farm of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, & hay, Franklin County, 1880 - 1923.

CHART XII.

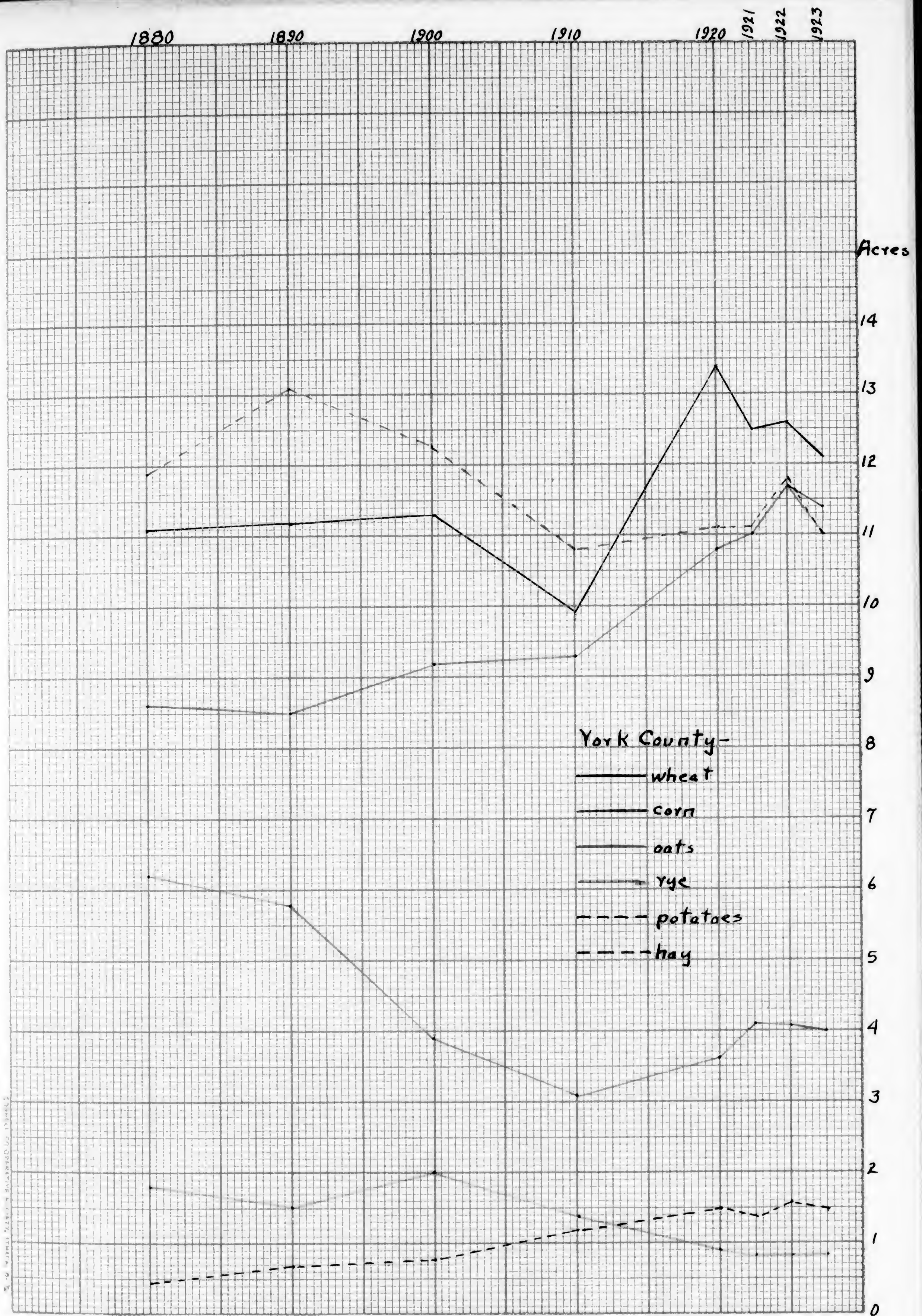


Chart Showing Average Number of Acres per Farm of wheat, corn, oats, rye, potatoes, & hay, York County, 1880-1923.

CHART XIII.

wheat acreage; since ^{then} the trend has been somewhat downward.

Corn is second in importance in point of average acreage per farm. Roughly, about one-fourth of the crop land area is devoted to corn. Thus over one-half of the total crop land is devoted to wheat and corn. The trend in corn acreage, however, is upward in each county, more decidedly so in Adams, however, than in any of the other three.

Oats ranks third in importance but a glance at the charts will suffice to show that interest in the crop is waning. The trend of land per farm devoted to oat growing is decidedly downward since 1890. Franklin County now grows the least per farm, York next, then Adams, with Cumberland growing the most. The figures for the per cent of crop land devoted to oats are so significant that they are repeated here.

Per cent of crop Land devoted to Oats.								
County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
Adams	13.9	15.3	9.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.1
Cumberland	18.7	19.2	15.9	13.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.8
Franklin	10.9	10.9	3.6	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
York	15.3	14.0	9.6	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.4	9.6

This is an example of gradual transition which was referred to at the close of Chapter One. Undoubtedly the transition is being made because oats is an uneconomical crop to grow in this section. Its per acre yields are low;

its quality is generally poor; in short, it doesn't pay. Hence the gradual transition. The transition should be more abrupt than it is. It ought not be grown at all.

Rye is of minor importance. It finds a place, however, particularly in Cumberland and Franklin Counties where it is grown for the most part on the less fertile shale soil of which there are considerable areas. It is the "poor man's crop" and is recognized as such. Attention to the chart will show that there is no general tendency in the trend of rye. Adams and York Counties are tending to grow less, while Cumberland and Franklin are tending to increase their acreage slightly.

Buckwheat and barley are of negligible importance.

(See Appendix, Table 25.

(b) Potatoes show a tendency to increase in acreage.

This is particularly true in York County, to a lesser degree in Adams and Cumberland Counties, while Franklin County shows stability in potato acreage. The writer, however, predicts a more marked upward tendency within the next few decades in potato acreage in all four counties than has existed heretofore. This prediction is based on the now-recognized adaptability of the soil, increasingly-better marketing facilities, increased interest on the part of farmers, and better production methods.

(c) Hay. Nearly one-third of the cropland area is devoted to hay. However, there appears to be a slight tendency to

decrease the acreage devoted to hay production.

In this connection mention may be made of a change which is being gradually effected in the kind of hay grown. This change is coming about thru the introduction, comparatively recently, of alfalfa which is now taking the place of an increasingly large acreage formerly devoted to red and alsike clovers and timothy. That the growing of alfalfa is comparatively recent is evident from the statements concerning it as found in the Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture for 1894. We read here.*

Alfalfa

"The number of inquiries relating to this plant as a forage crop indicates that an interest in it has been awakened among Pennsylvania stock feeders for a further knowledge of its qualities and merits."

"Thus far, so far as reported, experiments with it in our State have not proven successful, probably because it has proven very difficult to get a good stand."

Alfalfa "experiments", however, did prove successful subsequently since it is classified as such for the first time in the 1910 U.S. Census data. That alfalfa is rapidly gaining ground in this area is evidenced by these statistics.

*Annual Report of the Pa. State Board of Agriculture, 1894. pp 80 and 81.

*
Alfalfa

County	: 1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
	: A:Tons::A	:Tons::	A :Tons:	A : Tons	A : Tons
Adams	: 62:143::154:	309::154:	431: 154:	400: 154:	354
Cumberland	487:846:1577:	2837:1657:	4640:1723:	4652: 1757:	5622
Franklin	:281:507:1020:	1862:1114:	3342:1136:	3635: 1136:	3294
York	:161:234: 580:	1315: 586:	1348: 574:	1607: 585:	1638

This is another example of Transition in production.

Credit for much of this growth in alfalfa production must be given to the remarkable success attained with it by Mr. A. L. Bierbower, Carlisle, Pa., and the subsequent alfalfa-growing propaganda thru the instrumentality of the respective County Agents and County Farm Bureau^s.

Undoubtedly the "alfalfa curve" will be decidedly upward for a number of years to come.

(d) Tobacco. Mention of the changes which have taken place in tobacco culture has been made in Chapter One on "Transitions in Agriculture."

This subject may be amplified by mentioning that Adams County has not grown any tobacco since 1920; that the trend of tobacco culture in York County was upward until 1910, since then, downward (See Appendix, Table 21). The per cent of crop land devoted to tobacco in York County from 1880-1923 was:

1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	2.0%	1.0%	.9%	.9%	.9%

Figures for 1910 and 1920 from U.S. Census Reports; those for 1921, 1922 and 1923 from L.H. Wible, State Statistician of Pa. Unpublished data.

CHAPTER VII

TREND IN FRUIT PRODUCTION

Fruit growing on a commercial scale has become one of the most important agricultural crops-from the viewpoints of the investment, as a cash crop and the financial returns-in this section of the State. That the fruit industry (and the phrase "fruit industry" is practically synonymous with apple industry) as such is of recent development is shown by statements made by C. J. Tyson, former President of the Adams County Fruit Growers Association. In an address of his in 1906 he said^{*}:

"For many years it has been known that this section was well suited to the growing of fruits, particularly apples."

"Early in the 90's there was a general awakening and several large orchards were planted. From that time on the enthusiasm increased, perhaps reaching its height about 1900. I say its height for about that time or a little earlier the San Jose' scale struck us and while the planting has continued the timid ones have dropped out and it has been less general."

A census of the best known orchards of this district taken in 1904 shows over 40,000 apple trees and nearly 26,000

^{*} C. J. Tyson-Report of the State Horticultural Association of Pennsylvania for 1906, p. 20.

peach. This means to-day not less than 50,000 apple for the district and fully 30,000 peach. Of the apple fully 75% are York Imperial."

In a survey of the apple industry of Pennsylvania we read : *

"In 1878, Noah Sheely of Cashtown, planted the first large commercial orchard in the county(Adams), consisting of 2,000 trees. The first car lot shipment of apples from the county was from this orchard in 1893."

On page 69 of this same Bulletin we read :

"Twenty-five years ago commercial orchards were almost unknown in this region(meaning all of four counties) but as the apple growers of the East began to recover from the depression which reached its low point with the big crop of 1896, a few pioneers began planting in this region and the period from 1900 to 1905 witnessed a great change in this region. The more favorably located slopes were covered with orchards and land formerly held at low values began to climb until it reached as high a figure as that commanded by the best valley land. The succeeding five years, 1906-1910, saw a slight decrease in planting but it was only a 'breathing spell' preceding a consistent planting campaign that did not slow up until the advent of the World War in 1914. Of all the orchards surveyed in this region, nearly one-half at Pennsylvania Dept. of Agri. The Apple Industry of Pennsylvania. General Bulletin 369. July 1922. p. 71

this date were still classed as non-bearing."

Here again we see a transition from the home orchard to the commercial orchard. There are no statistics to support the statement but it is a fact nevertheless that to a great extent fruit from the commercial orchard has supplanted fruit from the small home orchard. The latter has succumbed to a marked degree to the onslaught of disease and insect pests, against which precautions were not taken. Consequently the fruit "specialist"- the commercial grower- has come in to fill the gap, and to fill the need for a superior product.

This region, although in area one of the smallest in the State, has become the most famous apple producing section of Pennsylvania. With the exception of the eastern parts of Cumberland and York Counties it is distinctly a car lot shipping area. The orchards of this region are, for the most part, planted on the foothills of the mountains and are planned, generally, with regard to rail shipments.

To show the steady and marked growth in fruit production in this area it is necessary but to cite a few figures which give the value of orchard products for 1840, 1860, 1880, 1900, 1920.

Value of Orchard Products

County	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920
Adams	1770	18,031	46,655	115,149	1,936,376
Cumberland	18,860	29,012	46,554	118,592	537,445
Franklin	27,228	32,819	96,087	186,013	1,392,452
York	13,044	45,942	71,285	328,158	1,251,312

For the completed table see Appendix, Table 26. See Chart XIV for graphic view of the growth in value of orchard products.

It is evident from the above table that Adams County has made the greatest growth in fruit production of the four counties in the area. Its increase in value of orchard products from 1840 to 1920 amounts to 109,300% while the increase in York County amounts to 9500%; Franklin County 5010%; and Cumberland County 2750%.

That this whole area has made rather phenomenal growth in the fruit industry is also shown by the fact that according to the Census of 1890 York County only was shown to have more than 200,000 bearing trees, and it stood eighth in the entire State in number of bearing trees. In the Census of 1900 we find York and Franklin Counties come in a list of counties having in excess of 200,000 bearing trees; York now occupying sixth place and Franklin nineteenth. In 1910 York jumps to fourth place in the State in number of bearing trees. In 1920 Adams County leads the

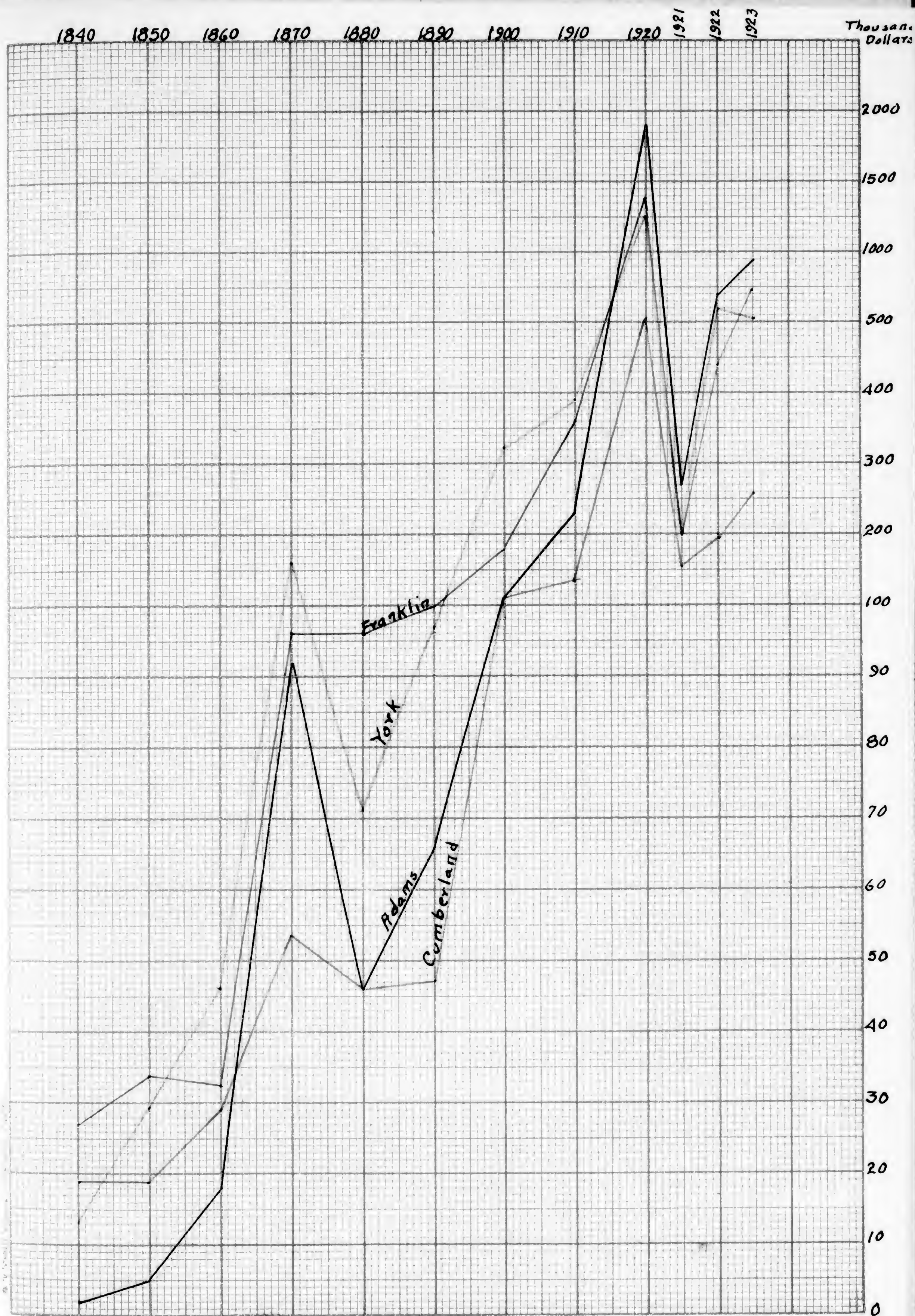


Chart Showing Growth in Value of Orchard Products in The 4
Counties, 1840 - 1923.
CHART XIV.

group with 254,228 bearing trees and holds second place in the State, followed by Franklin with 239,011 holding third place and York with 234,526 and ranking fourth.

From 1920 Census which contains information on bearing tree population of the various counties this data has been gathered.

Number of Apple Trees

County	No. bearing trees.	No. non-bearing trees	Total	Rank in State in total No. of trees.
Adams	254,228	280,355	534,583	1
Cumberland	106,791	77,271	184,062	18
Franklin	239,011	101,424	340,435	3
York	234,526	141,938	376,464	2
Total	834,556	600,988	1,435,544	

It is seen from the above data that nearly one-half of the trees have not yet come into bearing- a very significant fact to consider in connection with the future fruit producing probabilities of this section of Pennsylvania.

The fact that Adams County has developed its first growing industry so steadily and rapidly may in part be attributed to the influence of the Adams County Fruit Growers' Association, previously referred to. This organization has been active, has had able leadership, has set a standard for the county, and has encouraged the progressive

development of fruit planting. The same good judgment and interest which led the growers to organize this Association eighteen years ago have made Adams County first in Pennsylvania in apple production and first in number of apple trees.

Recognizing that the number of trees alone is not an accurate measurement by which to show the comparative ranking of counties in fruit production because of differences in planting distances and therefore differences in number of trees per acre, the acreage of both bearing and non-bearing trees as per the survey above referred to is given :

Number of surveys per county, with acres of
apple trees and non-bearing.

County	Number surveys	Bearing acreage	Non-bearing acreage	Total	Rank in survey
Adams	165	3286	4037.5	7323.5	1
Cumberland	40	1178.5	1413.0	2591.5	3
Franklin	93	2794.5	1392.5	4186	2
York	64	1215.5	728	1943.5	4

Statistics on apple production for the four counties for 1920 are :

County	Production (bu)	Rank in State in apple production
Adams	742,196	1
Cumberland	167,083	6
Franklin	468,205	2
York	310,811	3
Total	<u>1,688,295</u>	

The above total production represents approximately one third-31% to be exact-of the total apple production of the State for 1920.

To show the shift which is taking place in the varieties of apples grown, the following table is presented :

ACRES OF FIVE LEADING VARIETIES IN
ADAMS, FRANKLIN AND CUMBERLAND
COUNTIES.

Variety	Adams		Franklin		Cumberland	
	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Bearing	Non-Bearing	Bearing	Non-Bearing
	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ben Davis	92	66	276	22	83	60
Grimes	67	102	185	77	40	159
Jonathans	27	156	81	88	36	114
Staymans	315	1150	269	607	98	393
York	1675	1421	1006	274	304	395

Total	
Bearing	Non-Bearing
A	A
451	148
292	338
143	358
682	2150
2985	2090

observation

The significant/to make in the above table is the shift which is being made away from the Ben Davis and Yorks to the better quality varieties-Stayman, Jonathan, Grimes. The big gain has been made by Staymans, the big loss by Ben Davis. The latter has been found to be the least profitable of those mentioned, the quality, size, yield, and attractiveness of the Stayman have gained its adherents-hence the transition.

So far as apple production is concerned the trend of the future of fruit growing in this area is well indicated. Nearly one-half of the trees as yet have not come into bearing and even the oldest commercial orchards are only reaching full production. Within twenty years we may expect to see the total production increased at least one-half. The production problems are not serious. The problems of the future are those having to do with the disposition and marketing the the fruit. Concerning this phase of the problem the report says :*

"Excepting the larger growers who have developed a standard pack and a regular market, much of the fruit is sold by the grower at a lower price than obtains in the other commercial areas of the State and this is especially true during years of larger crops. Under such conditions one

*Page 70 of Apple Industry Survey, above mentioned.

naturally thinks of the benefits possible thru cooperative packing houses and central selling associations. Attempts to establish these have been made with only undifferent success in most cases. The larger growers, the ones who usually control public sentiment, maintain their own packing houses and trained organizations and have developed their marketing methods to such an extent that they prefer to handle their own fruit and many of them buy and pack the fruit of the smaller growers. Eventually some sort of a centralized co-operative packing house arrangement will be adopted by the smaller growers and it is hoped that some day much of the fruit of the region will be sold thru two central associations, one in the Cumberland Valley and one covering Adams County and part of York."

CHAPTER VIII

TREND IN LIVESTOCK AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Charts XV, XVI, XVII, and XVIII show the trends in the average number of mature livestock per farm (other than poultry) in all four counties for the period 1860-1923. These charts show some interesting and significant facts and trends. For corresponding data see Appendix, Table 27. Original data is found in Appendix, Table 28.

(a) Livestock

Work Animals- All four charts show a downward trend in the average number of work animals (horses and mules) per farm. Since the average number of crop acres per farm increased during this same period (See Appendix, Table 23) it is evident that one of two things must have happened: either there was increased efficiency in the use of work animals or some other motive power has come in as a substitute.

As a matter of fact both of these things have happened. Increased efficiency in the use of work animals is shown in this table.

Average No. Crop Acres per horse per farm

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
Adams	17.0	17.1	18.3	17.6	18.6	18.3	18.9	18.6
Cumberland	16.6	15.1	17.3	16.7	19.3	20.0	20.9	20.7
Franklin	15.1	14.1	15.3	13.7	15.1	14.9	15.5	15.4
York	18.3	17.6	19.1	18.6	21.6	22.2	23.3	23.3

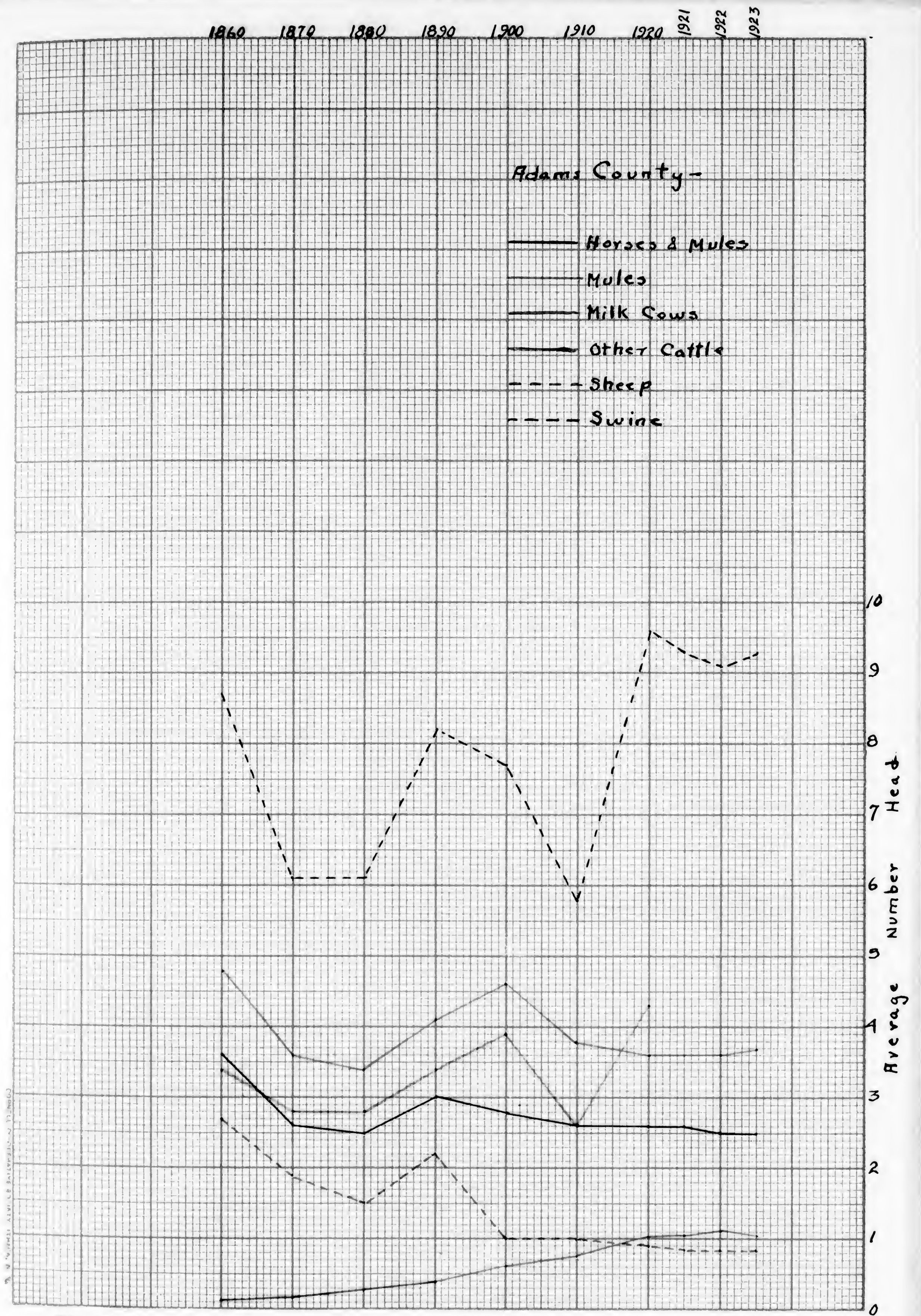


Chart Showing the Average Number of Mature Livestock per Farm in
Adams County, 1860-1923.

CHART XV.

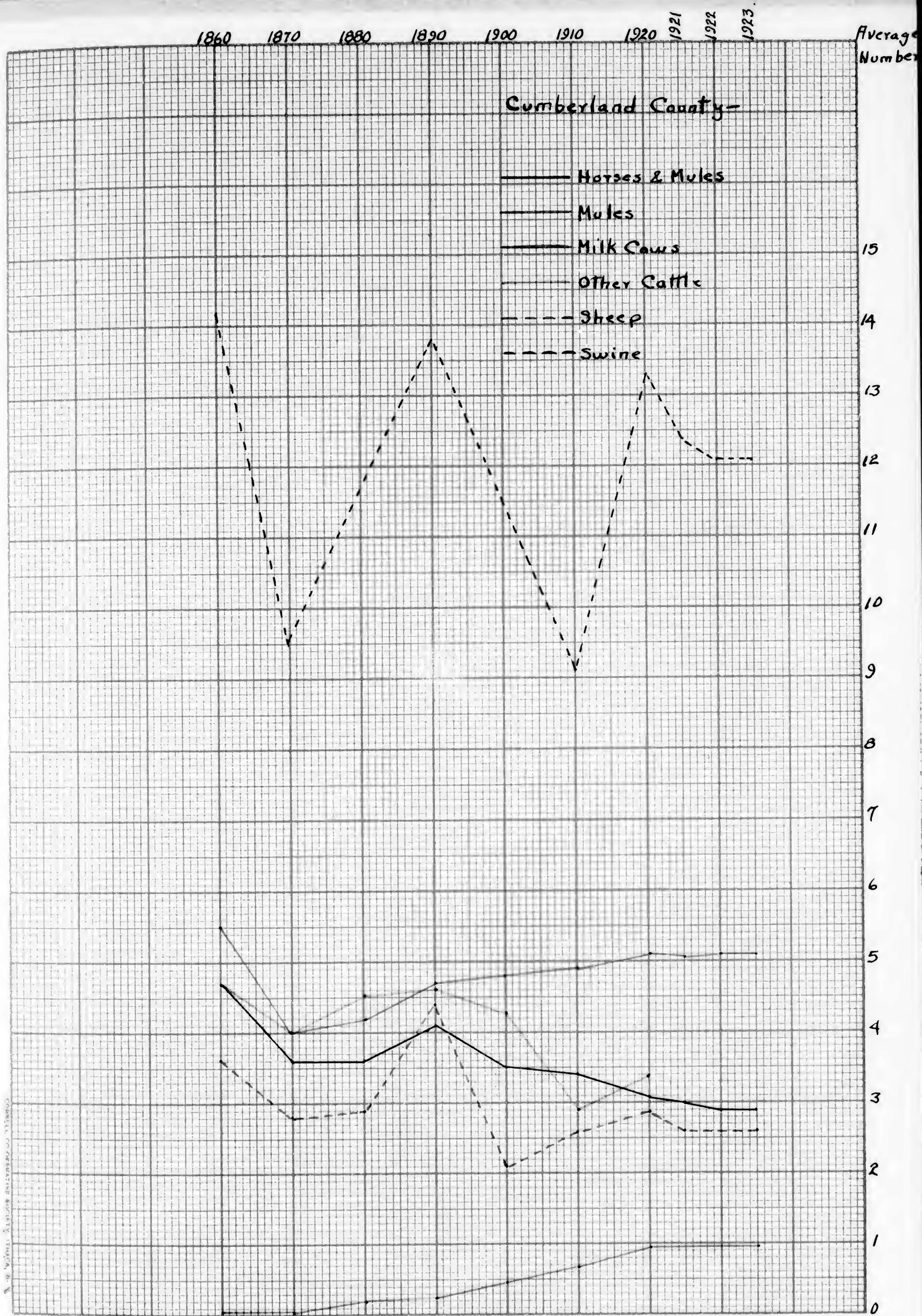


Chart Showing Average Number of Mature Livestock per Farm in
Cumberland County, 1860 - 1923.

CHART XVI.

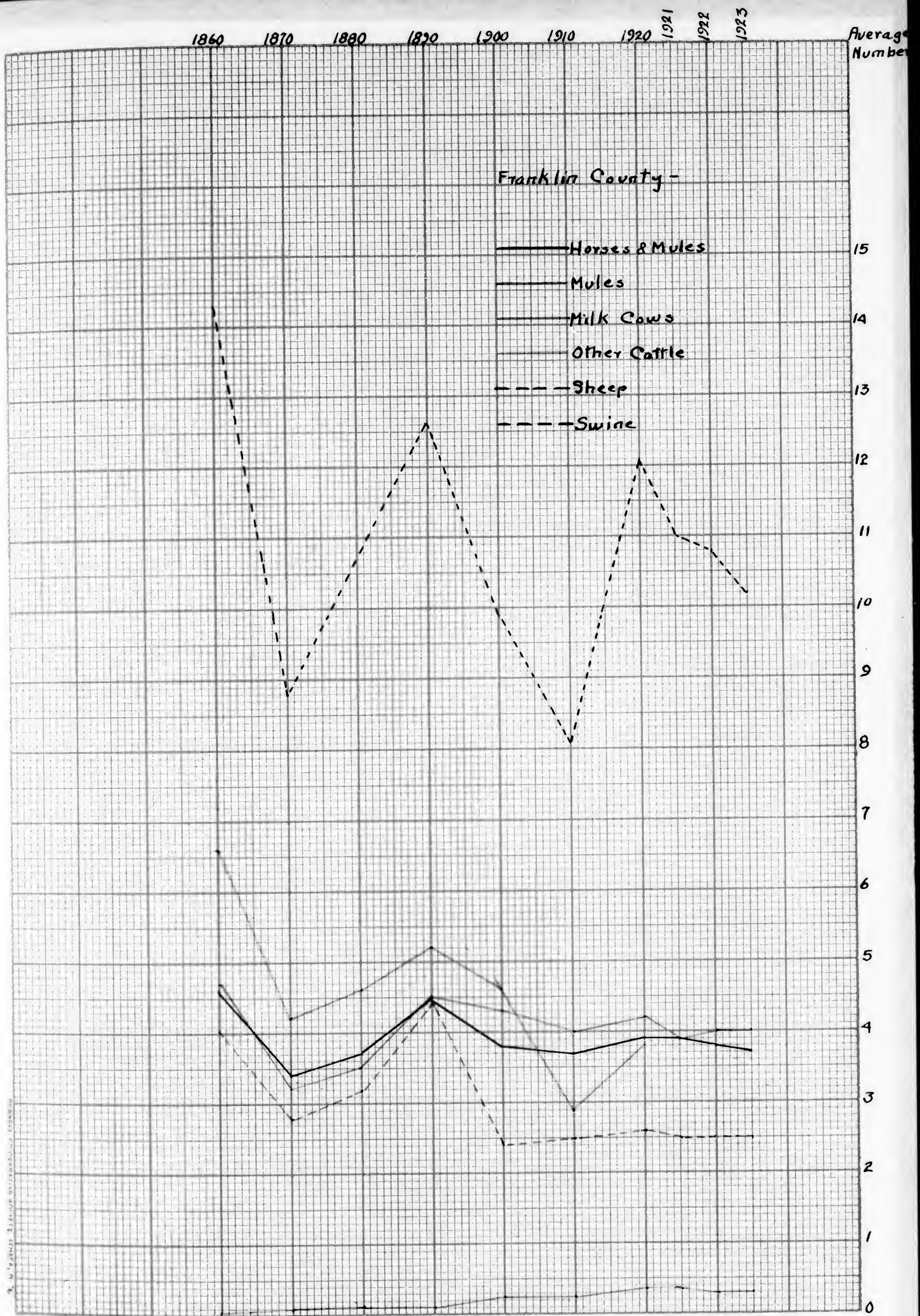


Chart Showing Average Number of Mature Livestock per Farm in
Franklin County, 1860 - 1923.
CHART XVII.

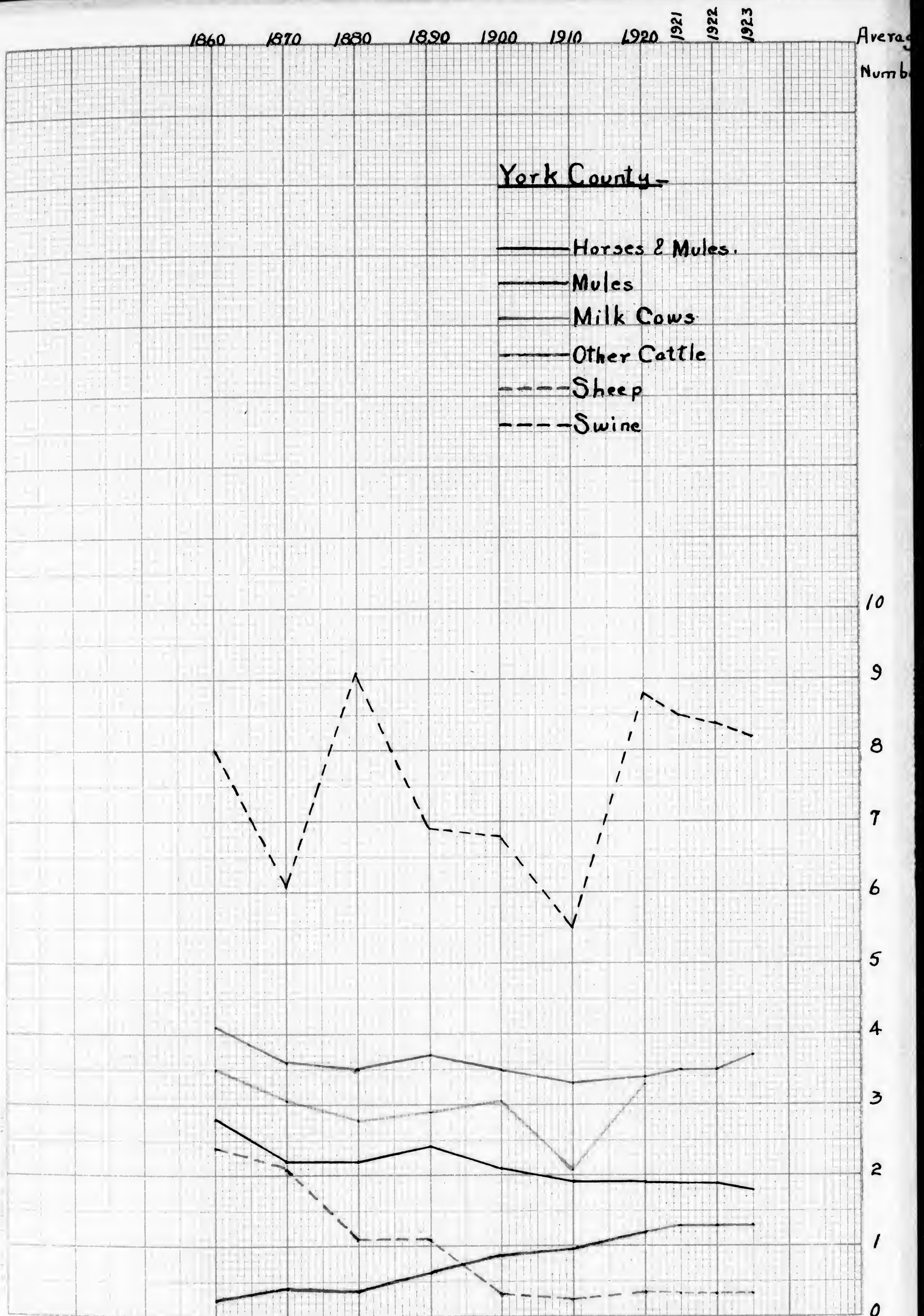


Chart Showing Average Number of Mature Livestock per Farm
in York County, 1860 to 1923.

CHART XVIII.

In general there has been a rather steady increase in the number of crop acres per horse even before 1921 since which time figures are available for the number of tractors on farms. These tractor figures are : *

Number of Tractors on Farms*

County	1921	1922	1923
Adams	210	225	331
Cumberland	86	130	80
Franklin	130	130	150
York	336	420	530

These two factors of increased efficiency and growth in the use of tractors would explain the downward trend in the number of work animals used.

Mules. As to the kind of work animals used here again we see another shift. A glance at the charts will show a gradual increase in the number of mules since 1880. Mules have been gradually displacing horses on the farms. Franklin County shows the least tendency in this direction but in the other three counties the trend is very marked. This increase in the popularity of the mule as a draft animal may in a great measure be attributed to the prevailing opinion of the farmers that mules are more efficient than horses, i.e. they will consume less food, are hardier, are more fleet footed, and more nimble.

* Data from L. H. Wible, Pennsylvania State Statistician by request.

-in other words-more efficient.

Dairy Cattle. As to the average number of dairy cows per farm there is a slight trend upward, although not marked. However, reference to table 28 of the Appendix will show a steady growth in total dairy cattle per county. This general upward trend is particularly true since 1910 and most strikingly true in Cumberland County. The better marketing facilities for whole milk which exist in Cumberland County account for this greater development of the dairy industry in this County in comparison with the others.

Other Cattle. With the exception of Adams County the general trend of the production of other cattle (steers for the most part) has been downward. The dairy cow is gradually coming in to supplant the steer. There is a close inverse relationship between the marketing facilities for whole milk and steer or beef cattle production. This relationship is clearly shown in this area of the State.

Sheep. Sheep production is clearly on a downward trend in all four counties. In Adams County the average number of sheep per farm in 1860 was 2.7, in 1923 .84; in Cumberland County 3.6 and 2.6 respectively; in Franklin, 4.1 and 2.5; in York County, 2.4 and .33 respectively. Declines for the period range from 28% to 86%. The total number of sheep in the area was 109,126 in 1840 as compared with but 34,822 in 1920.

Swine. There is no general trend in connection with swine production. This apparently is the most erratic and variable of the livestock. The movement, however, in the four counties is very similar. In all four instances 1870 and 1910 were periods of low production while 1860, 1890 and 1920 were peaks in swine production. Apparently there is a greater tendency for people to go into and out of the "hog business" than there is in the other livestock indicated. However, the writer appreciates the limitations of statistics and the conclusions to be drawn from statistical data only. A comparison of the numbers of brood sows on farms over a period of years would probably be a better measurement of the swine industry and its trends than is the phrase, "number of swine on farms."

b. Livestock Products

Butter. Of the livestock products-other than eggs-butter is found to present the most interesting situation. Here again we find a change in process. The figures (See Table 29 in the Appendix) indicate that there had been a fairly gradual and substantial increase in the quantity of butter produced on the farms of these four Counties up until 1890. Production apparently remained pretty steady until 1900. Production began to decline in 1910, showed a very marked decline in 1920 and has been on the downward trend since that time, so that to-day there is very little more than one-half of the quantity of butter produced on the farms of this area than there was twenty-five years ago.

The accompanying chart (Chart XIX) very clearly shows this growth and decadence in the production of farm made butter in the four counties. Part of the growth is due to the lack of whole milk markets and the introduction of the cream separator. Part of the decline is due to the increased marketing facilities (including condenseries) for whole milk, the marketing of which has been found to be more profitable than the marketing of butter. There are no important creameries in this area.

Milk. Census milk production statistics the writer considers very unreliable and inaccurate. Of all the data gathered on this group of counties milk production data seems to be the most erratic and most inconsistent. To illustrate :

Average Milk Production per cow in gallons

County	1890	1900	1910	1920	1923
Adams	342	496	307	344	314
Cumberland	359	491	388	346	408
Franklin	379	491	314	398	386
York	360	508	336	440	422

Notice that these figures are in terms of gallons. Converted into pounds differences in the average milk production per cow from 1890 to 1900 in the four counties would be : Adams 1334 lbs.; Cumberland, 1136 lbs.; Franklin 999 lbs.; and York 1356 lbs. A decline of still greater magnitude is noted if 1910 be compared with 1900. Evidently

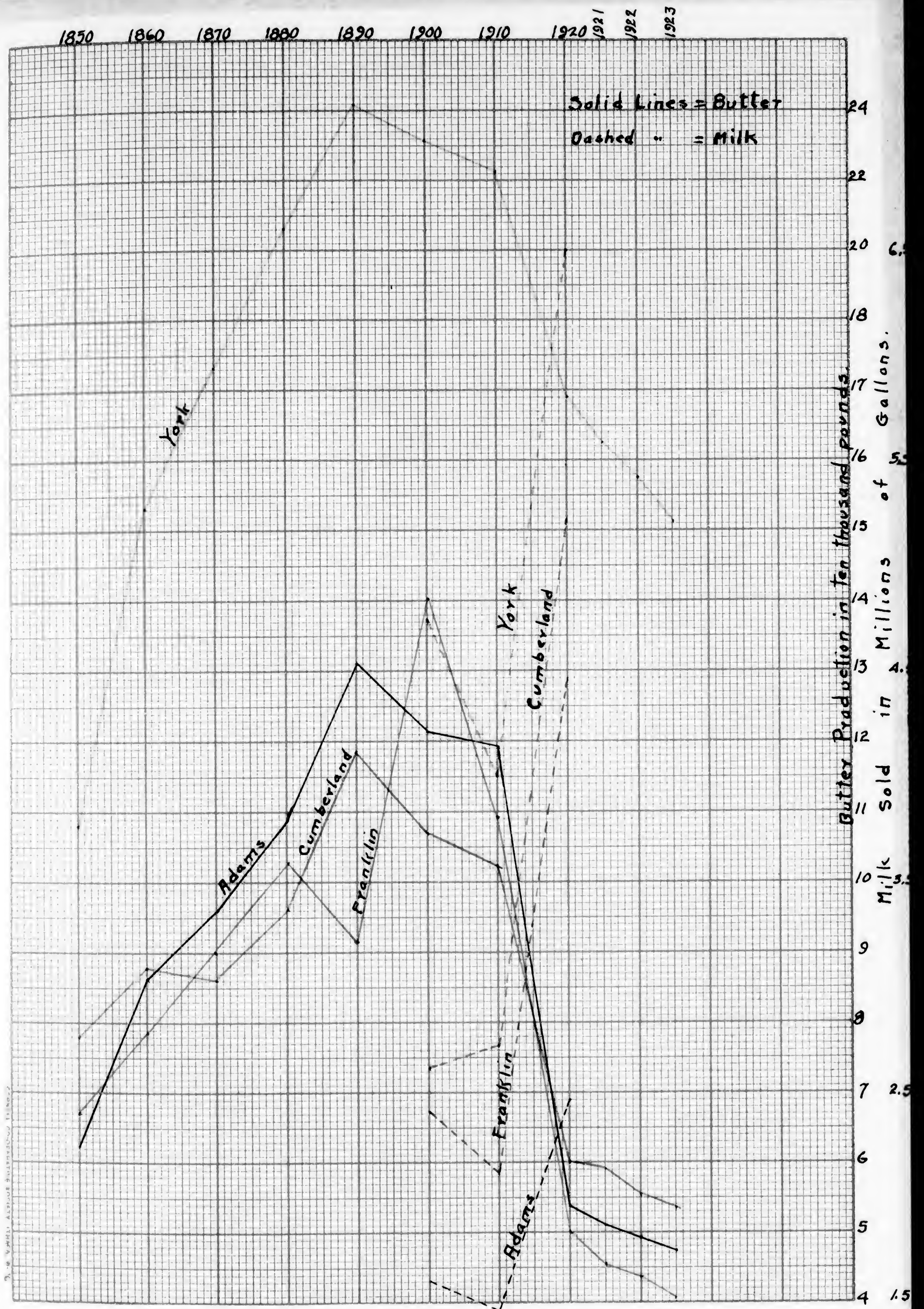


Chart Showing Quantity of Butter made on Farms, 1850-1923 & Gallons of Milk sold, 1920-1923.

CHART XIX.

milk production data of this kind must be based on mere guesses, rather than estimates. The census figures for total milk production by Counties will be found in Table 30 of the Appendix.

The figures for the quantity of milk sold are considered more reliable. However, even here only those for the last three Census reports appear plausible. These are :

Gallons of Milk Sold

County	1900	1910	1920
Adams	1,828,428	1,487,344	3,464,338
Cumberland	2,607,464	2,785,483	5,222,400
Franklin	2,425,340	2,118,959	4,444,377
York	4,742,827	4,026,064	6,513,762

A great increase of the quantity of milk sold is noted from 1900 to 1920. This is consistent with the that expressed above that the decline in farm made butter is coincident with the increase in the sale of whole milk.

Wool. Naturally, and automatically, of course, with a decline in the number of sheep as mentioned above there would also occur a decline in the quantity of wool produced. The figures on wool production from 1840 to 1923 will be found in Table 31 of the Appendix.

Cheese. The quantity of cheese produced in this area is almost negligible. None is produced commercially. The table giving the production (Table 32 of the Appendix)

shows that Cumberland and York Counties produced a total of 48,674 pounds in 1920. This is due to the production of home made cheese, particularly the so-called "cup" cheese, which is marketed locally principally in Carlisle and York. There is no "trend" in cheese.

Honey. Honey production figures also are rather indefinite, since bees, wax and honey figures are frequently merged into one then again given separately. The figures as given in the Appendix (Table 33) do apparently show an upward trend in Adams County. Probably the growth in the fruit industry and the popular use of bees for aiding pollination is a factor in this increase. No wide fluctuations exist in any of the data since 1870 which was "low water mark" in total honey production for the area.

c. Poultry and Eggs.

Because of the comparatively small number of domestic fowls other than chickens in this area the term poultry is almost synonymous with chickens.

1. Chickens. This industry has made tremendous strides since statistics on it are available. From a total estimated value for the four counties in 1840 of \$51,616 it has grown to an estimated value in 1920 of \$2,299,899 an increase in value of 4358% in eight decades. In point of numbers, development has taken place from a total of 631,553 in 1890 to 2,338,686 in 1923- an increase of 376%

in a period of a little more than forty years. The trend of poultry production is very decidedly upward as a glance at Chart XX will indicate. The data on value of poultry and numbers is found in Appendix, Tables 34, 36 and 36a.

2. Eggs. For the period from 1880 to 1923 the egg production of this area increased from a total of 3,608,879 dozens to 105,571,010 dozens in 1923- an increase of 2825 %. The Census figures are given in Appendix Table 35.

Growth in egg production from 1880 to 1923 also is shown in Chart XX.

Next to the fruit industry the poultry industry shows the greatest development in this area, both livestock or crop production considered.

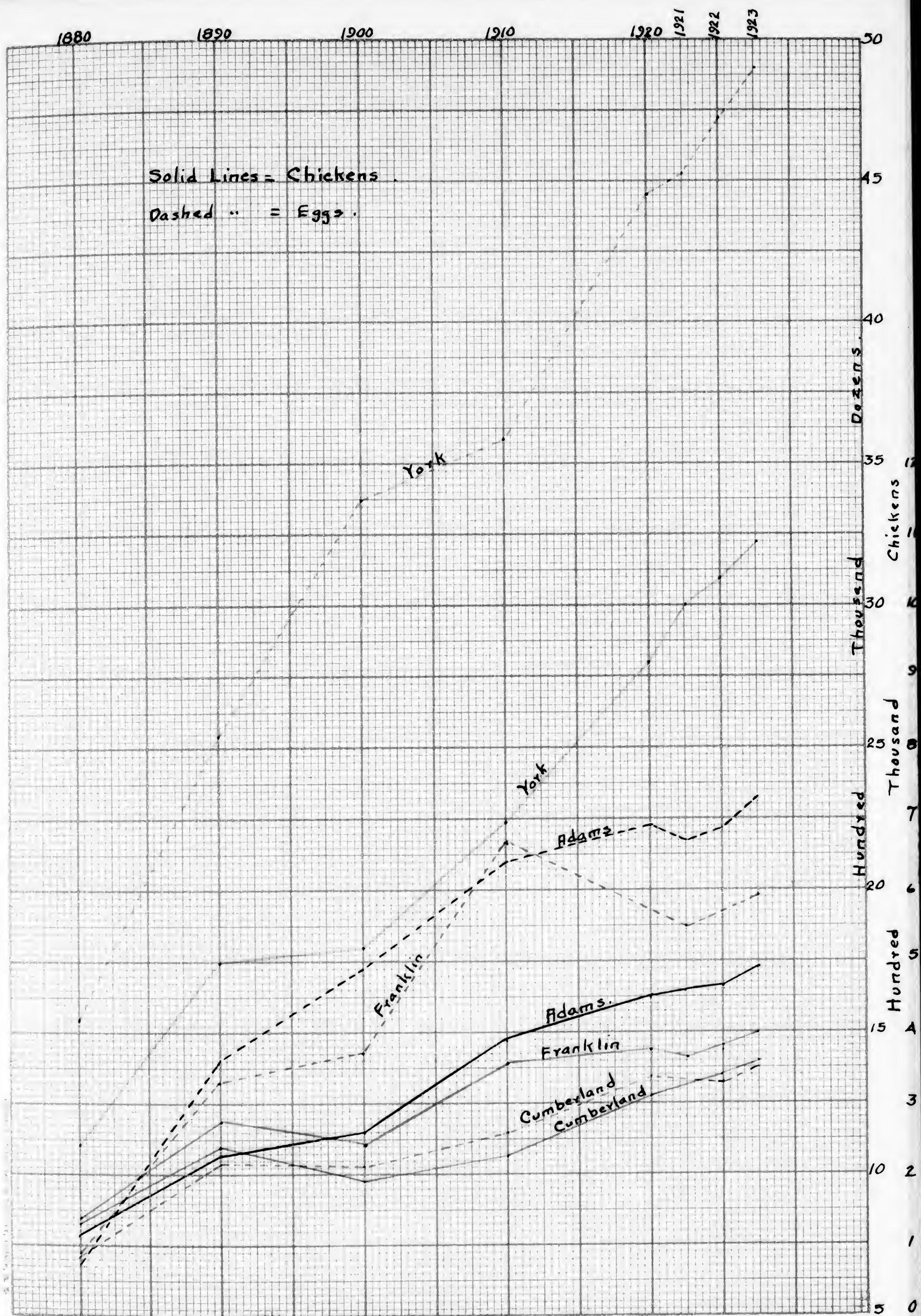


Chart Showing the Number of Chickens on Farms & The Eggs produced (dozens)
 in the 4 Counties, 1880-1923,

CHART XX.

CHAPTER IX

TREND IN AGRICULTURAL VALUES

Mention has been made of the great increases shown in the value of orchard products and also of poultry.

Reference to Appendix Table 37 will show that the total value of livestock(excluding poultry) for the area has increased from \$3,357,104 in 1850 to \$13,163,483 in 1923, reaching its peak of \$25,072,390 in 1920. Due to the fact that the figure for 1920(taken, of course, during 1919) represents a considerable inflation, the figure for 1923 it is felt best represents the best estimate to show the trend in livestock values.

Graphically, livestock values are shown in Chart XXI covering the period from 1850 to 1923.

Complete statistics on the value of all dairy products are not available. Appendix, Table 38 gives data on this subject for the four decades only-1840, 1900, 1910 and 1920. The figures for 1840, which total \$398,749 as the value of all dairy products, and \$2,349,907, \$1,703,534 and \$6,982,488 for the rest of the years mentioned, respectively, are very impressive as indicative of the growth which has taken place in the dairy business in considerably less than a century.

The estimated value of all farm products for the area have more than doubled from 1890 to 1910(See

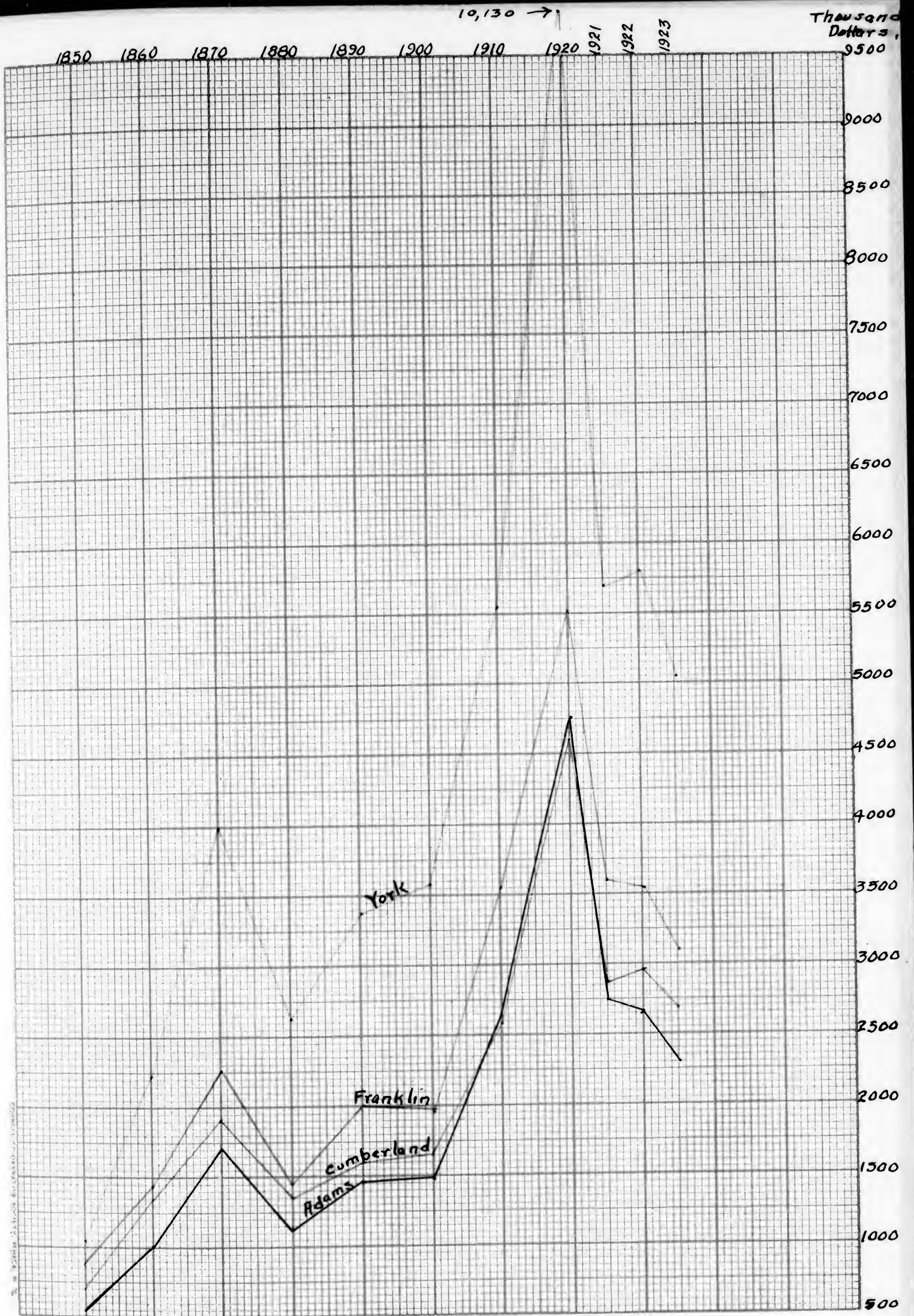


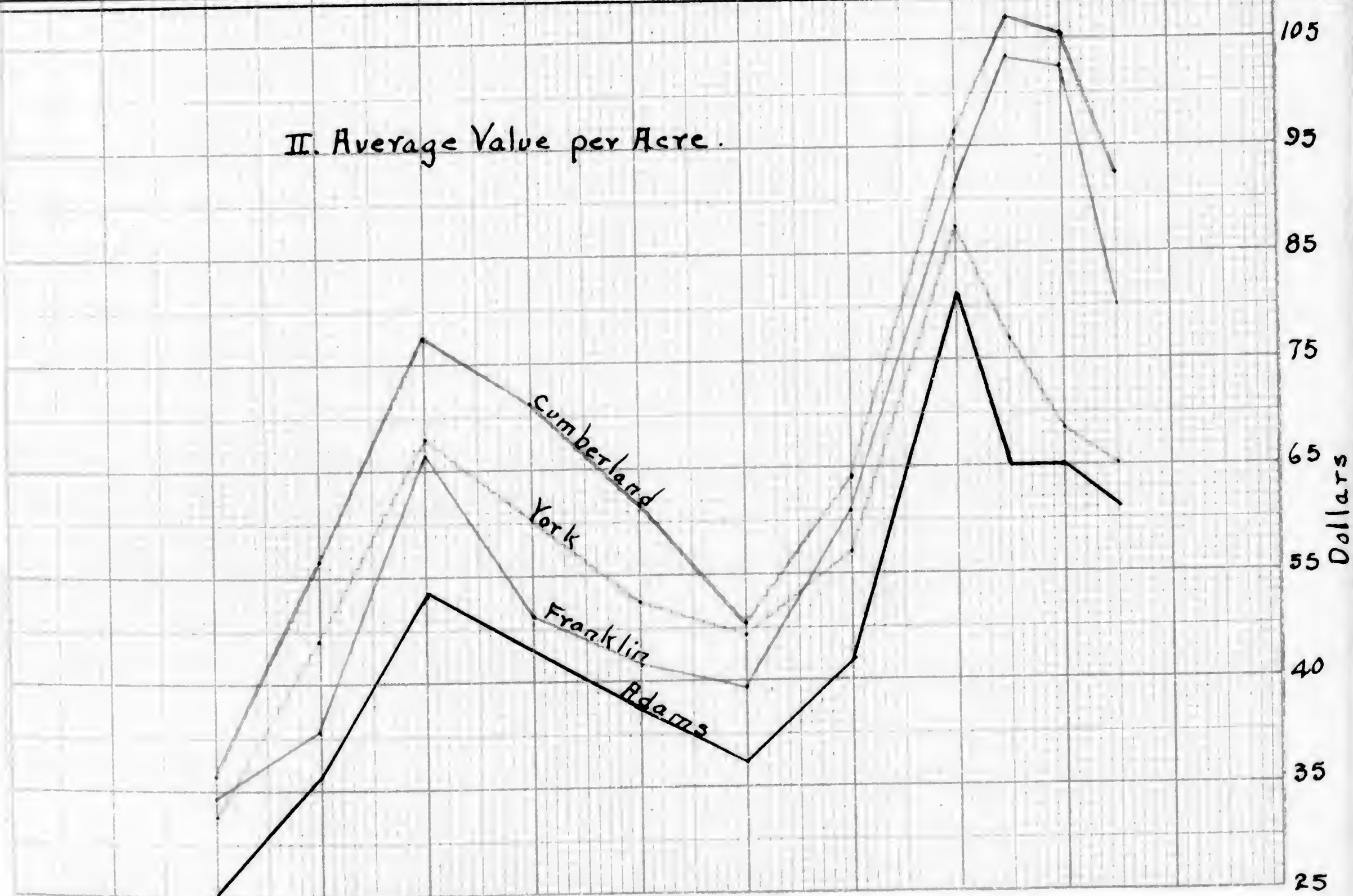
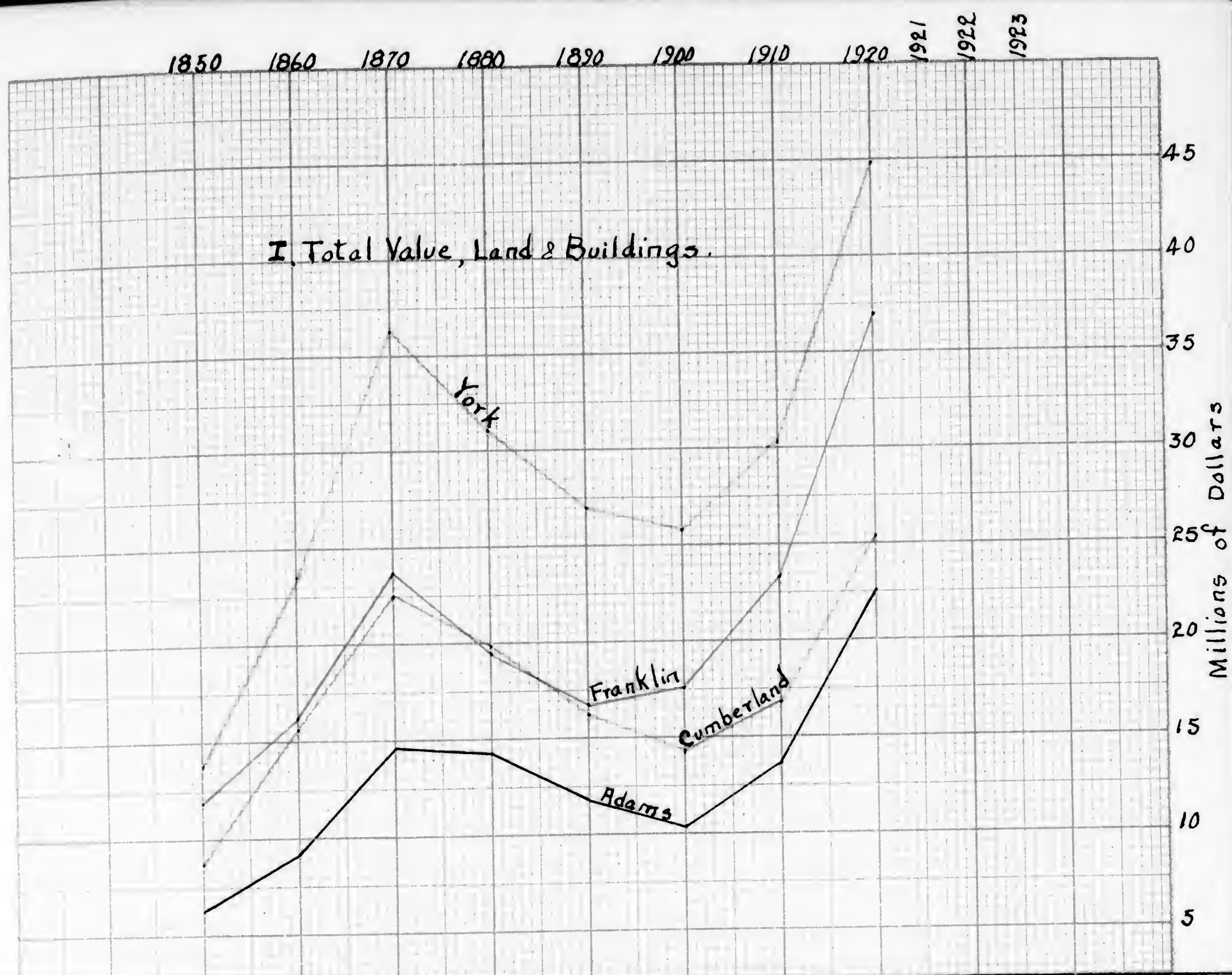
Chart Showing the Value of Livestock in the 4 Counties, 1850-1923.

Appendix, Table 5); from \$11,601,808 to \$23,947,890. The figure of \$17,160,304 given as the total for the four counties for 1870 is not comparative, because it includes all betterments and additions to livestock which the rest of the figures do not. The total value for 1930 is given as \$67,917,118. Here, of course, the high price level to which farm products had gone due to war influences makes the figure of little comparative value unless divided by two.

The influence which these increased production values had upon farm values is shown in Appendix, Tables 14 and 16 giving the total cash values of farms (land and buildings), 1850 to 1920, and the value of land per acre, 1850 to 1933, and also, graphically, in the accompanying chart (No. XXII).

Farm values, commensurate with the values of farm products, also doubled from 1850 to 1910. The figures for the respective periods are \$40,745,202 and \$83,963,746—total cash value of farms for the four counties.

The trend in farm and land values is decidedly upward in general for the period, although there apparently was a downward trend from 1870 to 1900, and, since deflation and readjustment period of 1920 a reactionary tendency is again in evidence.



Value of Farms, 1850 to 1920+.

CHART XXII

Appendix, Table 41 gives the costs of commercial fertilizer purchased by counties from 1890 to 1923. On the per farm basis these have been calculated to be :

COST OF COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER PER FARM
1890-1923

County	1890	:	1890	:	1900	:	1910	:	1920	:	1921:
Adams	\$36.84:	:	\$27.55:	:	\$35.10	:	\$44.57:	:	\$114.97	:	\$77.09:
Cherokee	17.44:	:	13.93:	:	22.88	:	30.43:	:	70.37	:	68.05:
Franklin	30.73:	:	18.20:	:	35.02	:	33.71:	:	94.76	:	100.43:
York	66.81:	:	43.30:	:	47.36	:	66.32:	:	148.83	:	81.43:

1923	:	1923
\$77.27	:	\$64.20
61.36	:	62.40
76.87	:	67.35
70.98	:	67.94

The total value of farm implements and machinery per county from 1850 to 1920 are given in Appendix, Table 42. Total values for the area for 1850 and 1910 are, respectively \$1,434,019 and \$6,023,483. Appendix Table 43 gives the value of farm implements and machinery on the per farm basis for the above period.

On the crop acre basis these figures have been calculated:

VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY PER CROP ACRE.

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Adams	\$3.79	\$3.52	\$4.38	\$6.31	\$17.83
Cumberland	4.08	3.46	4.00	5.82	14.11
Franklin	3.60	3.34	4.23	6.49	16.34
York	4.25	4.45	5.35	8.16	26.75

CHAPTER I

TREND IN AGRICULTURAL EFFICIENCY

To emphasize the point that the farmers of this area are producing a great deal more per capita than they did at the time of the Civil War- in other words that they are now more efficient-these two tables have been compiled.

VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY
PER CAPITA OF RURAL POPULATION.

County	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Adams	\$10.07	15.84	26.58	23.03	23.16	23.87	46.16	132.60
Cumberland	11.51	16.03	22.96	23.98	21.73	26.31	39.37	100.83
Franklin	10.71	13.46	23.93	19.26	18.51	24.83	38.44	108.97
York	11.66	17.06	25.38	30.38	22.08	28.68	41.93	113.24

In arriving at the above figures the total value of the farm implements and machinery by counties for any one year was divided by the total rural population (i.e. the population as given in Appendix, Table 10 which eliminates the population for all incorporated towns).

CROP UNITS PER CAPITA OF RURAL POPULATION

County	1880	1870	1860	1890	1900	1910	1920
Adams	63.50	81.17	79.46	103.83	111.71	127.39	163.59
Cumberland	83.21	107.83	121.09	129.43	115.50	106.47	161.87
Franklin	62.55	80.63	84.84	101.37	79.83	94.19	144.54
York	80.04	85.93	162.82	187.96	208.37	203.92	208.77

In arriving at these figures the total production of all crop units (including cereal crops, potatoes, hay and tobacco) was similarly divided by the rural population. Graphically, the results are shown in chart XLIII).

The data and chart indicate that in 1920 the farmers of this area per capita produced from twice to two and one-half times of what they did in 1860 in actual physical production, while for this same period the rural per capita value of implements and machinery increased about four fold (dividing 1920 figures by two to approximate more comparative values).

In other words, rural population is decreasing, farm machinery is increasing, and production is increasing i.e. the farmers of this area are producing more, with less labor, but more machinery.

In connection with this productive efficiency idea some per capita (total population figured) figures are cited. For complete per capita statistics see Appendix, Tables 44 to 57. The per capita production of wheat increased in Adams County from 9.4 bus. in 1840 to 26.4 bus. in 1920; in Cumberland County from 18.0 bus. in 1840 to 15.6 in 1920, a decrease; in Franklin County from 17.8 bus. in 1840 to 22.3 in 1920; and in York County from 7.6 to 11.3, respectively. In other words, wheat production increased faster than did the population, the former increasing 169% for this period, the latter increasing 116%.

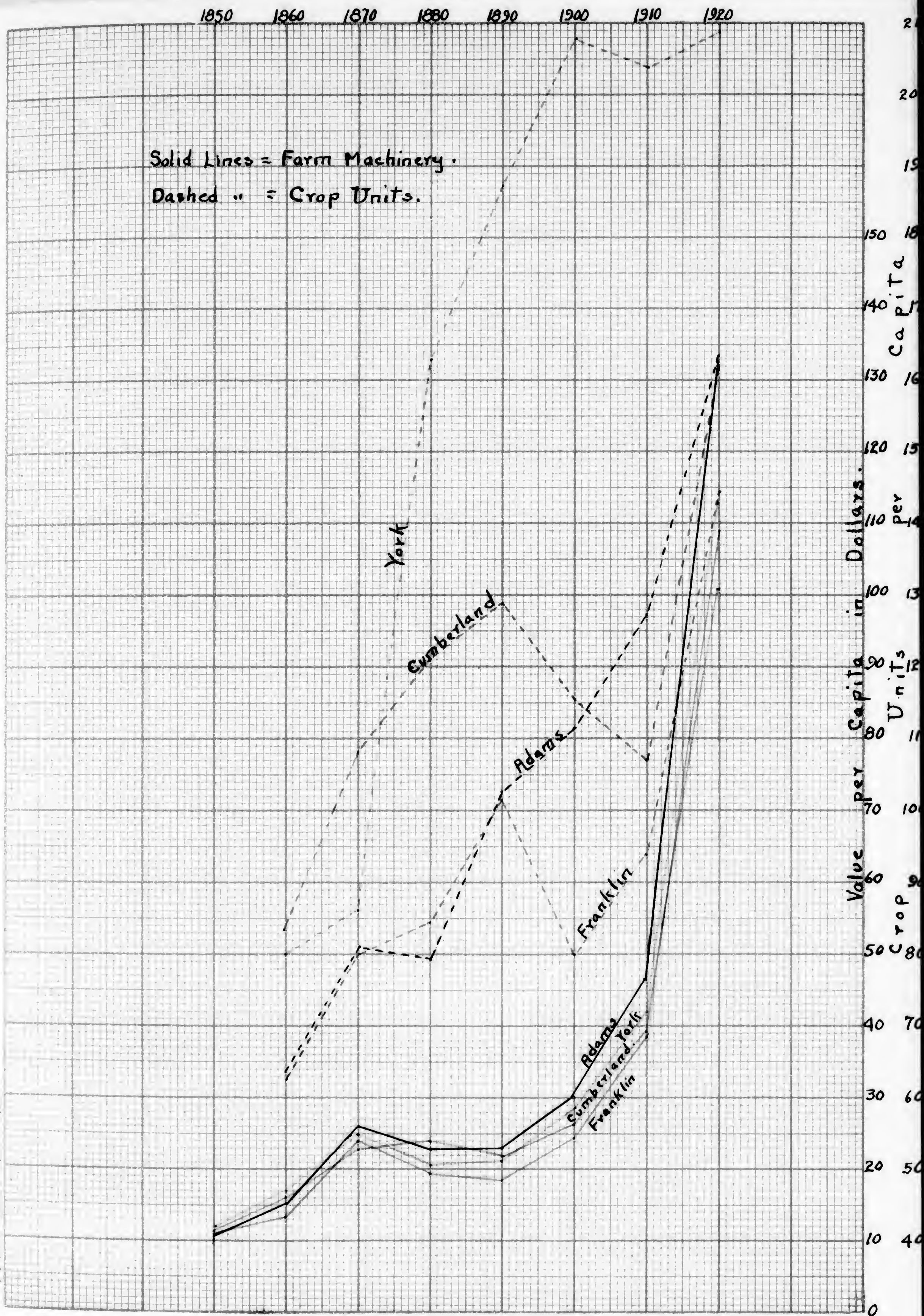


Chart Showing the Relationship Between the per Capita (rural) Value of Farm Machinery & the per Capita (rural) Production of Crop Units.

CHART XXIII.

Corn, similarly, shows this marked increase in per capita production and increase in production greater than in population growth.

The table showing the average per capita egg production from 1880 to 1923 follows :

AVRAGE PRODUCTION EGGS PER CAPITA(dozens)

County	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
Adams	20.9	41.9	50.4	61.0	64.5	63.0	64.3	66.8
Cumberland	12.9	21.8	20.2	21.5	22.1	22.9	22.7	23.6
Franklin	14.0	25.7	26.2	37.1	31.1	30.1	30.7	31.6
York	17.5	25.5	28.9	28.1	30.7	31.4	32.6	33.9

Those commodities which have been produced faster than the total population are wheat, corn, milk, poultry, eggs, apples, peaches and honey. Those which have not kept pace with population growth are : Irish and sweet potatoes, rye, oats, butter, cheese and wool.

SUMMARY

A summary of the more important and more evident trends for this area as a unit, which appear from the study made are :

a. Population-

1. An upward trend in total and in urban populations; an upward trend in rural population until about 1930, since then a downward trend, absolutely and relatively.

b. Size of Farms- Land Tenure

1. A trend towards smaller farms
2. A trend towards more tenancy

c. Crops-

1. A downward trend in oat acreage
2. A slight upward trend in corn acreage
3. A slight downward trend in rye
4. A slight upward trend in potato acreage
5. Little change in wheat acreage
6. A trend from timothy and clover production towards alfalfa.

d. Livestock and Livestock Products-

1. A slight downward trend in the number of work animals per farm.
2. A marked trend in the substitution of mules for horses.
3. A downward trend in sheep and wool production.

4. A slight upward trend in dairy cattle with a corresponding downward trend in beef cattle production.

5. A comparatively recent decline in farm-made butter, following an upward trend prior to 1890, and an increase in the sale of whole milk.

6. An upward trend in poultry and egg production.

e. Miscellaneous-

1. A trend towards greater land values and greater total farm returns.

2. A trend towards increased efficiency in production.

That great changes have taken place is evident; that changes are now gradually being effected is known. That great changes will come to pass may safely be predicted upon the basis of the various trends in the past, even though the agriculture of this area be considered "stable."

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A P P E N D I X

LIST OF TABLES IN THE

APPENDIX

Table No.

1. Precipitation
2. Snowfall
3. Length of growing season
4. Mean Annual Temperature
5. Estimate Value of all Farm Products
6. Population of Adams County by Townships, 1840-1920
7. " " Cumberland " " " " "
8. " " Franklin " " " " "
9. " " York " " " " "
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40. Cost of Fertilizer Purchased, 1840-1923
41. Value of Farm Implements and Machinery, 1850-1920
42. " " " " " " per farm, 1860-1920
- 43-57. Per Capita Production Statistics.

Explanatory Note

- I. Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4 are compiled from U. S. Weather Bureau data.
- II. Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 36a, 37, 38, 40, 41, 46, 58, 59, & 60 are compiled from the U. S. Census reports, 1910 to 1920.
- III. Tables 10, 11, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, have been calculated.

TABLE I
PRECIPITATION

<u>Observation Point</u>	<u>Elevation</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Bloserville	600	4.41	2.66	2.99	3.86	4.13	5.38
Carlisle	467	3.12	2.97	3.54	3.55	3.83	3.84
Chambersburg	631	2.59	2.91	3.00	2.84	3.65	4.01
Gottysburg	600	3.14	2.81	3.16	3.60	3.97	3.90
Harrisburg	361	3.07	2.82	3.04	3.00	3.78	3.91
York	400	2.99	3.03	3.30	3.03	3.38	3.48

<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Average Annual</u>	<u>Period of Years</u>
6.30	8.25	3.61	4.07	2.10	3.61	51.37	8
3.86	4.96	3.62	3.26	3.19	3.01	42.53	36
3.38	4.24	2.74	3.20	2.65	2.62	37.73	33
3.62	4.07	3.37	3.20	2.67	3.33	40.84	51
3.79	4.18	3.35	2.97	2.25	3.14	39.40	55
4.49	4.29	3.33	2.88	2.55	3.14	39.89	33

TABLE 2

AVERAGE ANNUAL SNOWFALL

	Inches		Period of years
Carlisle	40.7	-	17
Chambersburg	30.9	-	11
Gettysburg	42.8	-	16
Hanover	32.9	-	14
Harrisburg	34.0	-	30
Marion	43.0	-	13
York	38.4		18

TABLE 3

*LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON

<u>County</u>	Observation Point &	Average No.days
Adams	Gettysburg	181 (16)
Cumberland	Carlisle	180 (17)
Franklin	Chambersburg	164
York	(York	168 (15)
	(Hanover	175 (16)

()=No.of years

* Wyer, S. S. The Smithsonian Institution's Study of Natural Resources applies to Pennsylvania. 1923.p.139

TABLE 4

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE

		<u>No. of years</u>
Carlisle	51.2	53
Gettysburg	51.3	42
Hanover	53.7	15
Harrisburg	52.1	33
Marion	52.0	14
York	51.8	20

TABLE 5

ESTIMATE OF VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS (Sold or Consumed)
Including betterments & additions to stock .

	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	3,228,241	1,846,430	1,801,340	4,464,204	11,837,077
Cumberland	3,576,851	2,507,572	2,078,340	4,147,910	11,585,185
Franklin	3,912,832	2,624,574	2,584,680	5,765,889	15,894,111
York	<u>6,443,180</u>	<u>4,625,231</u>	<u>4,623,030</u>	<u>9,569,887</u>	<u>26,600,745</u>
	17,160,304	11,601,808	11,087,390	23,947,890	67,917,118

TABLE 6.

POPULATION OF ADAMS COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS-1840-1920.

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Berwick		474	869	507	514	551	532	568	617
Butler		1269	1300	1333	1405	1377	1450	1243	1167
Conewago	899	775	950	1029	1211	888	1181	1542	1674
Cumberland	1217	1408	1325	1455	1512	1583	1520	1520	1452
Franklin	1698	1806	2115	2176	2499	2426	2090	1948	1900
Freedom	465	473	472	449	544	561	516	476	429
Germany	1553	720	744	880	1002	954	1027	733	722
Hamilton	1069	1166	1119	1118	721	651	630	667	591
" ban	1460	1530	1653	1418	669	1831	1598	1509	1516
Highland				421	524	483	491	411	406
Huntington	1481	1408	1833	1595	1642	1552	1543	1307	1268
Lafayette	1013	1138	1197	1250	1282	1244	1150	1082	977
Liberty	733	722	756	860	892	761	836	768	741
Monahan	2269	1654	1680	1814	2010	1598	1643	1511	1538
Mt. Pleasant	1588	1614	1766	1947	2138	2039	2006	1804	1714
Mount Joy	1031	1098	1111	1172	1296	1392	1368	1187	1083
Oxford		931	1201	1322	851	905	918	996	991
Reading		1252	1281	1326	1382	1368	1228	1095	1041
Straban		1433	1466	1547	1712	1641	1425	1392	1399
Tyrone		891	960	1009	985	1050	1007	921	911
Union		952	1116	1105	1180	1128	1076	900	821
	<u>21156</u>	<u>22714</u>	<u>24914</u>	<u>25712</u>	<u>25971</u>	<u>25983</u>	<u>25235</u>	<u>23580</u>	<u>22958</u>
Per Cent of total pop.	91.5%	87.4%	88.9%	84.8%	80.0%	77.6%	73.2%	68.7%	66.4%

TABLE 7.

POPULATION OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Cook	Part of Penn prior to 1872				417	328	242	167	69
Dickinson	2701	3094	3446	1617	1741	1731	1559	1637	1442
E. Pennsboro	2391	1605	1845	2719	3084	2751	2651	2651	2638
Frankford	1263	1241	1401	1369	1514	1464	1404	1162	1043
Hampden		1273	1229	1199	1000	964	849	856	801
Hopewell	1036	1053	1326	977	1069	1027	892	745	754
Lower Allen & Upper	2122	1134	1383	1336	972	1018	1592	1589	2363
Wifflin	1412	1574	1460	1455	1507	1388	630	591	535
Middlesex (Pt. of H. Middleton)	1520			1417	1466	1766	1363	1197	1158
Monroe	1570	1772	1849	1832	1905	1744	1691	1540	1409
Newton	1499	1666	1978	2345	1843	1713	1614	1423	1335
H. Middleton	1999	2235	1046	1223	1115	994	2002	1931	1691
Penn	Part of Dickinson				1888	1521	1415	1446	1137
Shippensburg	184	198	277	381	494	744	595	574	419
Silver Spring	1938	2308	2305	2259	2260	2005	1804	1586	1708
S. Middleton	2055	2252	2873	3226	2864	2641	*2639	2488	2624
Southampton	1484	1651	1985	2050	1992	1917	1716	1533	1477
Upper Allen		1220	1275	1341	1400	1394	1089	1117	1102
W. Pennsboro	1867	2040	2175	2180	2161	2263	2042	1827	1594
					Upper Wifflin		607	592	584
Per Cent of total Population.	23521	26316	29373	30814	30328	29267	28431	26371	25883
	76.0%	76.6	73.2%	70.1%	65.9%	61.8%	52.1%	43.4%	44.1%

* Includes Borough of Borling Springs
 ** Population of Indian School (1074)

TABLE 8

POPULATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS.

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Antrim	3130	3005	3400	3762	4284	4359	4566	4056	4103
Fannett	1858	1970	2222	2146	2374	2330	2253	1880	1794
Greene	2518	3154	3443	3357	3831	3579	3878	4038	3945
Guilford	3125	3471	3099	3097	3190	3754	3785	3484	3498
Hamilton	1719	1924	1529	1630	1766	1680	1851	1543	1425
Letterkenney	1918	2048	2087	2178	2476	2293	2199	1993	1783
Lurgan	1143	1228	1672	1326	1324	1281	1171	1134	1038
Metal	1113	1221	1235	1419	1702	1627	1482	1295	1148
Montgomery	3217	3235	3289	3611	3408	2990	3064	2534	2465
Peters	1939	2310	2417	2603	3165	3088	2942	2893	2775
Quincy	2503	2836	2685	3127	3187	2972	3033	3517	3086
St. Thomas	1725	1957	1788	1902	2358	2180	2133	2086	1987
Southampton	1703	1795	1554	1963	1738	1574	1590	1555	361
Warren	662	616	736	606	627	566	550	449	400
Washington	2404	2476	2186	2364	2653	2732	3481	4743	3531
	30677	33246	33342	35091	38083	37005	37978	37200	34339
Per cent of total population	81.1%	83.3%	79.3%	77.3%	76.6%	71.9%	69.1%	62.2%	55.1%

TABLE 9

POPULATION OF YORK COUNTY BY TOWNSHIPS

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Carroll	771	807	903	898	1083	993	882	828	745
Chanceford	1439	1614	2181	2501	2994	3066	2798	2754	2602
S. Codorus	1131	971	1842	2002	2261	2322	2251	2102	1824
Conewago	1068	1270	1277	1382	1495	1555	1506	1460	1396
Dover	1930	1918	2276	2281	2378	2349	2313	2211	2209
E. Hopewell					(c)	1234	1074	961	824
E. Manchester					(d)	1413	1359	1569	1262
Fairview	1993	2138	2126	1941	2150	2042	2078	2028	2019
Fawn	859	1043	1402	1457	1685	1647	1554	1474	1456
Franklin	819	815	1017	910	952	962	895	811	718
Heidelberg	1528	1616	1758	2266	916	954	1013	985	982
Hallam	1421	1528	1642	1639	1963	2164	2057	1687	1520
Hopewell	1905	2432	3366	3830	(g) 3773	1540	1376	1275	1266
Jackson from Paradise in 1857		1421	1499	1836	1603	1596	1788	1702	
L. Chanceford	1291	1637	2160	2306	2471	2512	2345	2081	1830
L. Windsor	1687	1923	2162	2429	2538	2764	2649	2607	2462
Manchester	2152	2603	2595	2427	(i) 2636	1783	1556	1577	1547
Manheim	1525	1806	1091	1159	1293	1258	1226	1382	1336
Monaghan	770	997	1030	1028	1055	923	847	790	770
Newberry	1850	2436	2587	2412	2224	2238	2101	2033	1966
N. Codorus	1540	2126	2257	2476	2550	2639	2637	2474	2380
N. Hopewell						1199	1122	1110	930
Paradise	2117	2354	1209	1300	1371	1269	1214	1112	1110
Peach Bottom	1074	1409	2250	2366	2130	2198	1868	1844	1614
Penn					1962	1501	1875	3021	3910
Schrewsburg	1328	1659	2946	3559	2087	2041	1953	1812	1778
Spring Garden	1819	2435	2932	3040	4110	5209	879	2209	2766
Springettsburg	Organized from part of Spring Garden since 1890						1783	1707	1801
Springfield	1207	1345	1640	1958	1854	1912	1641	1679	1608
Warrington	1340	1580	1681	1726	1825	1830	1660	1538	1340
Washington	1226	1339	1407	1444	1457	1464	1388	1182	1110
W. Manchester	1262	1361	1270	1824	2476	1743	1820	2226	3218
W. Manheim			978	1147	1194	1269	1418	1293	1218
Windsor	1310	1711	1731	2024	2154	2372	2516	2132	2053
York	1294	1960	2395	2594	2379	2489	2793	2773	2881
	39656	46843	55531	59825	63255	64457	60063	60485	60153
Per cent of total pop.	80.4%	81.3%	81.1%	78.5%	72.0%	64.6%	51.5%	43.6%	41.6%

(c) Organized from part of Hopewell twp. since 1880.

(d) " " Manchester " 1880

(g) Parts taken to form E. & N. Hopewell " 1880

(i) " " E. Manchester " 1880.

TABLE 10.

URBAN, RURAL AND TOTAL POPULATIONS SINCE
1840.

<u>Adams</u>	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Urban	1908	3267	3092	4603	6484	7503	9261	10739	11625
Rural	<u>21136</u>	<u>22714</u>	<u>24914</u>	<u>25712</u>	<u>25971</u>	<u>25983</u>	<u>25235</u>	<u>23580</u>	<u>22958</u>
Total	23044	25981	28006	30315	32455	33486	34496	34319	34583
<u>Cumberland</u>									
Urban	7432	8011	10735	15098	15649	18004	21913	28108	32695
Rural	<u>23521</u>	<u>26316</u>	<u>29373</u>	<u>30814</u>	<u>30328</u>	<u>29267</u>	<u>28431</u>	<u>26371</u>	<u>25883</u>
Total	30953	34327	40098	45912	45977	47271	50344	54479	58578
<u>Franklin</u>									
Urban	7116	6658	8784	10274	11772	14428	16924	22575	27936
Rural	<u>30677</u>	<u>33246</u>	<u>33542</u>	<u>35091</u>	<u>38083</u>	<u>37005</u>	<u>37978</u>	<u>37200</u>	<u>34339</u>
Total	37793	39904	42126	45365	49855	51433	54902	59775	62275
<u>York</u>									
Urban	7354	10607	12669	15309	24586	35032	56350	75920	84368
Rural	<u>39656</u>	<u>46843</u>	<u>55531</u>	<u>59825</u>	<u>63255</u>	<u>64457</u>	<u>60063</u>	<u>60485</u>	<u>60153</u>
Total	47010	57450	68200	76134	87841	99489	116413	136405	144521

TABLE 11

PERCENT INCREASE IN TOTAL POPULATION BY DECADES

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	Total Increase
Adams	<u>12.7</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.05</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>5.01</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>.8</u>	+50.1
Cumberland	10.9	16.8	9.5	4.7	5.8	6.5	8.2	7.5	+89.2
Franklin	5.6	6.95	7.7	9.9	3.2	6.7	8.9	4.2	+64.8
York	22.2	18.8	11.6	14.2	13.2	17.0	17.1	5.9	+207.7

TABLE 12

NUMBER OF FARMS- 1860 - 1920

	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Adams	<u>2163</u>	<u>3070</u>	<u>3614</u>	<u>3336</u>	<u>3336</u>	<u>3752</u>	<u>3451</u>
Cumberland	2105	2753	2983	2944	3066	3043	3115
Franklin	2394	3242	3602	3295	3795	4250	3884
York	5135	6581	7327	7730	8091	8460	7818

TABLE 13

SIZE OF FARMS FOR EACH COUNTY, 1860-1920

	Years	Under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 & under 1000
Adams	1860	0	19	140	379	684	842	0
	1870	6	397	392	617	785	872	1
	1880	0	418	416	686	756	1284	3
	1890	0	241	394	672	768	1253	8
	1900	23	195	338	695	925	1254	5
	1910	9	412	448	759	922	1189	3
	1920	5	251	375	701	895	1617	6

1000 and over	Total	100 and under 175	175 and under 260	260 and under 500	Ave. size per farm	Ave. size farm improved land.
0	2163				118.6	89.2
0	3970				88.9	69.8
0	3614				78.8	61.3
0	3336				81.5	67.7
1	3336	984	336	44	67.3	67.3
0	3752	934	216	49	75.1	60.7
1	3451	963	213	41	80.6	63.3

TABLE 13 Cont'd

		Years Under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 & over 1000
		3	10	20	50	100	500	1000
Cumberland	1860	0	21	88	276	701	1018	1
	1870	2	271	219	440	865	955	0
	1880	0	208	262	433	728	1346	2
	1890	0	221	237	427	747	1311	1
	1900	42	217	272	459	777	1297	1
	1910	9	293	360	458	766	1254	1
	1920	10	290	274	495	772	1270	3
		1000 and over	Total	100 and under 175	175 and under 360	360 and under 500	Ave. size per farm	Ave. size farm improved land
	0		2105				130.6	98.8
	1		2753				105.1	87.1
	2		2983				82.5	77.8
	3		2944				83.1	79.4
	4		3066	1081	184	32	83.21	72.2
	5		3043	1039	185	30	83.5	75.1
	6		3115	1095	144	31	84.8	71.3

TABLE 13 Cont'd

	Years						
	Under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1000
Franklin							
1860		23	90	324	676	1379	2
1870		54	40	124	283	734	6
1880		284	310	540	640	1815	12
1890		213	194	441	683	1745	17
1900	63	318	299	567	764	1764	15
1910	10	593	428	625	811	1763	12
1920	18	372	346	585	843	1706	12
	1000 and over	Total	100 and under 175	175 and under 260	260 and under 500	Ave. size per farm	Ave. size farm improved land.
0		2394				167.6	109.1
1		3242				110.4	81.2
1		3602				105.6	77.8
2		3225				109.1	84.0
5		3795	1272	409	83	104.1	77.8
8		4250	1290	388	95	90.7	69.5
2		3894	1262	366	78	104.1	74.3

TABLE 13 Cont'd

	Years	Under 3	3 and under 10	10 and under 20	20 and under 50	50 and under 100	100 and under 500	500 and under 1000
York	1860	0	147	491	1425	1806	1265	1
	1870	6	528	837	1718	2004	1487	1
	1880	0	594	929	1814	1962	1990	5
	1890	0	662	1062	1956	2051	1994	4
	1900	106	713	1028	2069	2173	1999	1
	1910	21	982	1096	2134	2251	1974	0
	1920	56	658	931	1980	2260	1932	0

1000 and over	Total	100 and under 175	175 and under 260	260 and under 500	Ave. size per farm	Ave. size farm improved land.
0	5135				93.0	68.1
0	6581				81.0	62.5
2	7327				70.4	56.6
1	7730				66.0	54.9
2	8091	1675	275	49	64.1	52.1
2	8460	1662	264	48	62.9	51.2
1	7818	7818	228	39	65.7	53.0

TABLE 14

IMPROVED ACRES OF LAND IN FARMS

	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams	183,009	192,996	214,546	221,184	226,116
Cumberland	187,934	208,035	239,784	232,093	232,907
Franklin	248,557	261,390	265,517	280,302	287,050
York	306,812	349,810	411,341	415,173	424,499
Totals	926,312	1,012,231	1,131,188	1,148,752	1,170,572

<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
224,680	227,684	218,288
231,533	228,554	222,060
295,425	295,560	288,460
421,897	433,483	414,595
1,173,535	1,185,281	1,143,403

TABLE 15

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FARM OPERATED
BY OWNERS.

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Adams	2704 74.8%	2281 68.4	1965 58.9	2489 66.3	2339 67.8%
Carborland	1780 59.6	1556 52.8	1578 50.2	1624 53.4	1720 55.8
Franklin	3342 65.0	1978 60.0	3331 60.0	2743 64.5	2368 61.0
York	5579 76.1	5516 71.4	5498 66.5	5921 70.0	5437 69.5

TABLE 16

AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND PER ACRE-1850-1923

	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
Adams	35.05	36.38	33.50	50.51	42.11	37.20	46.94
Carborland	36.76	56.89	77.68	71.55	61.87	59.35	64.06
Franklin	34.11	40.5	66.37	51.33	46.70	44.48	60.91
York	31.78	49.19	61.05	60.31	52.69	49.71	57.12

	1910	1921	1922	1923
Adams	81.52	65.00	70.00	61.00
Carborland	96.40	107.50	105.50	92.50
Franklin	91.37	103.50	101.50	80.00
York	87.41	77.00	68.50	65.00

TABLE 17

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF SHARE TENANTS

	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	759 83.4	919 87.1	974 83.3	939 80.2	829 87.6
Cumberland	1098 91.2	1307 94.1	1332 91.7	1274 92.3	1146 86.6
Franklin	1165 92.4	1202 91.2	1272 89.3	1123 78.7	1235 88.6
York	1495 85.5	1891 85.3	2025 81.5	1973 81.9	1921 86.0

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CASH TENANTS

	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	151 16.5	135 12.8	194 16.6	195 16.6	118 12.3
Cumberland	105 8.7	81 5.8	119 8.8	96 6.9	76 5.7
Franklin	95 7.5	115 8.6	151 10.6	150 10.5	95 6.8
York	253 14.4	324 14.6	457 18.4	411 17.08	195 8.7

TABLE 18

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FOLLOWING NAMED
CROPS IN ADAMS COUNTY SHOWN BY THE FEDERAL
CENSUS OF 1840-1920 INCLUSIVE.

	<u>1840</u> Prod. Bu.	<u>1850</u> Prod. Bu.	Acres	<u>1860</u> Prod. Bu.	<u>1870</u> Acres	Prod. Bu.
Wheat	216,606	318,842	-----	401,885	-----	494,346
Corn	290,724	293,979	-----	551,110	-----	757,019
Rye	88,561	51,197	-----	53,408	-----	33,425
Oats	274,960	261,779	-----	461,850	-----	636,828
Buckwheat	5404	2412	-----	4560	-----	2156
Barley	1666	30	-----	1006	-----	255
Potatoes	69,915	37,689	-----	58,401	-----	105,303
Tobacco (lbs.)	-----	-----	-----	300	-----	925
Hay (Tons)	22,809	36,639	-----	<u>49,621</u> 1582141	-----	<u>57,835</u> 2087092

TABLE 18 Cont'd

<u>1880</u>		<u>1890</u>		<u>1900</u>	
Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.
43,908	612,779	44,450	620,460	50,381	604,680
33,800	775,761	35,811	1,215,682	42,131	1,382,490
3,884	39,867	3782	40,979	5904	85,780
21,960	453,115	25,159	633,705	16,994	542,340
226	2957	119	1532	108	1450
6	105	11	161	40	670
1101	74,888	959	72,135	1552	134,260
58	56,107	13	16,649	4	3700
53,016	48,074	52,924	71,044	54,331	63,497
157959	2063663	163228	2672347	171445	2818867

	Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Bu.
Apples	105,549	100,443	138,221
Peaches	42,505	11,379	92,446
			390,631
			366

TABLE 18 Cont'd

1910		1920		1921	
Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.
50,180	874,846	57,820	911,809	52,205	845,721
44,831	1,357,270	45,487	2,244,897	46,749	2,169,154
7617	109,403	4730	64,527	4,091	65,865
14,945	403,224	13,066	292,201	11,994	383,808
56	713	227	4413	192	6,240
109	3056	261	6927	-----	-----
1107	170,507	1964	170,669	1,846	114,452
23	25,944	9	8004	-----	-----
53,064	58,999	47,151	52,406	46,170	58,174
172432	3003962	170715	3755853		

Trees of bearing age.	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Bu.
165,999	312,680	254,228	742,196	107,565
27,798	12,586	141,278	86,563	6,273

TABLE 18 Cont'd

Acres	1922	Acres	1923
	Prod. Bu.		Prod. Bu.
52,205	897,926	50,117	887,071
47,195	1,982,190	47,195	1,878,361
4,009	68,153	3,929	66,007
11,874	415,590	11,399	323,732
182	5,460	186	5,115
-----	-----	-----	-----
1,920	228,480	1,920	165,120
-----	-----	-----	-----
48,940	80,751	45,025	33,769
	Bu.		Bu.
	678,204		1,067,534
	51,206		127,334

TABLE 19

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FOLLOWING NAMED
CROPS IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY SHOWN BY THE
FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1840-1920 INCLUSIVE.

	<u>1840</u> Prod. Bu.	<u>1850</u> Prod. Bu.	<u>1860</u> Acres Prod. Bu.	<u>1870</u> Acres Prod. Bu.
Wheat	567,654	487,182	----- 683,152	----- 809,046
Corn	645,056	361,166	----- 851,757	----- 1,106,633
Rye	247,239	89,983	----- 65,994	----- 43,851
Oats	634,477	422,100	----- 670,760	----- 1,131,724
Buckwheat	13,772	2,129	----- 3,525	----- 834
Barley	11,104	7,620	----- 15,868	----- 11,222
Potatoes	121,641	48,546	----- 95,961	----- 160,688
Tobacco (lbs)	-----	200	----- 12,095	----- 900
Hay (Tons)	24,423	31,788	----- 43,200	----- 57,761
			<u>2444296</u>	<u>3322659</u>

TABLE 19 Cont'd

1880		1890		1900	
<u>Acres</u>	<u>Prod.</u> <u>Bu.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Prod.</u> <u>Bu.</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Prod.</u> <u>Bu.</u>
53,089	834,517	53,860	986,253	55,347	654,900
39,256	1,219,107	39,170	1,389,313	43,881	1,311,870
3139	33,055	2280	23,556	3547	39,740
33,584	937,166	35,073	986,057	39,739	946,020
167	1242	44	393	30	250
116	2553	4	65	88	1200
198	144,418	2713	241,545	3128	270,810
346	448,118	90	94,935	-----	-----
<u>46,636</u>	<u>52,284</u>	<u>50,749</u>	<u>65,931</u>	<u>50,901</u>	<u>58,952</u>
<u>178,531</u>	<u>3672460</u>	<u>183983</u>	<u>3788032</u>	<u>186661</u>	<u>3283742</u>
		Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.
Apples		107,162	72,989	138,472	357,232
Peaches		15,656	2370	163,979	1500

TABLE 19 Cont'd

1910		1920		1921	
Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.
54,584	1,015,937	57,462	914,926	55,187	1,043,034
44,426	879,323	45,839	2,326,251	46,667	2,174,682
3038	37,513	6702	91,872	6,601	115,718
24,921	618,518	22,720	544,785	22,711	692,686
27	215	112	1341	99	2,970
4	125	144	2410	---	----
3421	203,987	2972	252,628	2,597	153,223
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
48,454	52,098	49,127	55,500	49,127	59,444
178055	2807716	185078	4189713		
Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.
93,447	158,216	106,791	167,083		58,116
25,057	9,295	67,125	33,633		9,500

TABLE 19 Cont'd

1922		1923	
Acres	Prod. Bu.	Acres	Prod. Bu.
55,187	1,098,221	52,980	1,112,580
48,913	2,435,867	48,913	2,127,716
6,501	120,919	6,306	110,986
22,484	736,940	22,034	738,139
— 94	2,115	94	2,350
-----	-----	-----	-----
2,727	272,700	2,727	291,789
-----	-----	-----	-----
52,566	96,196	51,515	46,364
	Bu.		Bu.
	137,757		271,702
	25,152		42,362

TABLE 20

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FOLLOWING
NAMED CROPS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY. SHOWN
BY THE FEDERAL CENSUS OF 1840-1920 INCL.

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>		<u>1860</u>		<u>1870</u>
	Prod.	Prod.	A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.
Wheat	661,905	837,062	--	714,359	--	888,727
Corn	755,183	539,976	--	645,580	--	948,610
Rye	216,364	77,102	--	113,840	--	47,047
Oats	648,005	393,447	--	437,989	--	731,911
Buckwheat	16,991	3800	--	6979	--	1784
Barley	2669	2568	--	19,440	--	9162
Potatoes	109,355	51,893	--	101,148	--	146,753
Tobacco	-----	-----	--	-----	--	-----
(lbs.)						
Wry (Tons)	28,470	33,591	--	45,776	--	55,439
				<u>2085611</u>		<u>2829441</u>

TABLE 20 Cont'd

1880		1890		1900	
A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.
71,205	1,033,824	68,848	1,207,781	85,453	1,038,680
42,992	1,308,923	45,554	1,661,431	54,884	1,504,720
5402	59,046	5212	56,299	3455	38,330
22,596	540,336	23,121	579,727	8232	211,710
578	5889	256	2188	249	2230
64	1157	17	465	109	1990
2423	154,127	2573	155,341	2516	153,323
77	68,005	---	56	---	---
59,350	59,687	65,990	87,852	67,926	80,619
203681	2230994	211,581	3751089	222024	3031602
		Trees of bearing age	Bu.		Bu.
Apples		143,947	185,881	229,325	560,265
Peaches		48,134	4308	339,689	9795

TABLE 20 Cont'd

1910		1920		1921	
A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.
77,610	1,429,014	89,781	1,389,685	85,328	1,476,174
56,998	1,446,845	57,693	2,964,151	57,866	2,852,794
9187	124,380	13,296	176,210	12,123	212,153
8224	208,984	6403	142,937	6,144	180,019
157	1239	371	5237	352	6,336
13	311	492	10,508	----	222--
3211	218,345	2556	806,323	2,454	171,780
-----	-----	-----	130	-----	-----
<u>64,762</u>	<u>74,638</u>	<u>59,824</u>	<u>70,035</u>	<u>57,455</u>	<u>68,946</u>
220,452	3503756	230416	4963246		
Trees of bearing	Bu.		Bu.		Bu.
<u>238</u>	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
173,617	359,825	239,011	463,305		68,103
37,433	77,362	134,375	56,483		9,884

TABLE 20 Cont'd

1922		1923	
A.	Prod.	A.	Prod.
84,475	1,562,788	81,941	1,647,014
59,545	2,429,436	58,950	2,511,485
12,002	213,636	11,642	236,333
6,021	201,704	6,141	185,458
352	5,632	334	4,910
---	-----	-----	-----
2,699	288,793	2,807	350,875
-----	-----	-----	-----
62,051	111,692	59,569	35,741
	<u>Bu.</u>		<u>Bu.</u>
	503,059		853,932
	41,796		128,196

TABLE 21

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF FOLLOWING NAMED
CROPS IN YORK COUNTY. SHOWN BY THE FEDERAL
CENSUS OF 1840-1900 INCLUSIVE.

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>
	Prod.	Prod.	A. Prod.	A. Prod.
Wheat	357,815	578,828	-- 771,088	-- 1,129,750
Corn	600,822	707,151	-- 1,255,809	-- 1,531,541
Rye	363,886	191,686	-- 216,782	-- 121,035
Oats	597,044	582,317	-- 1,128,683	-- 1,444,763
Buckwheat	12,999	50,982	-- 103,858	-- 44,092
Barley	1714	1,368	-- 5,661	-- 2,354
Potatoes	172,246	124,857	-- 187,542	-- 548,461
Tobacco	162,748	418,555	-- 695,405	-- 827,808
(Lbs.)				
Hay (Tons)	37,150	50,760	-- 76,806	-- 92,929
			<u>4444634</u>	<u>5140735</u>

TABLE 21 Cont'd

1880		1890		1900	
A	Prod.	A	Prod.	A	Prod.
81,805	1,211,340	86,716	1,543,403	91,535	1,242,150
63,053	1,739,865	66,315	2,411,699	75,927	3,066,320
13,776	141,032	12,219	166,560	16,507	265,850
46,120	1,066,110	45,466	1,222,011	31,784	1,084,460
3425	55,086	365	11,897	1,314	28,230
28	471	42	755	104	1,900
3523	243,564	5,273	382,315	6,503	547,505
4567	5,753,766	5,669	6,228,107	4,662	6,167,490
85,862	87,617	101,482	130,276	99,637	105,640
30,164	10298871	324047	12096423	327973	12509545
		Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.
Apples		246,924	178,043	314,743	1,112,130
Peaches		20,532	3,194	203,610	1,852

TABLE 21 Cont'd

1910		1920		1921	
A	Prod.	A.	Prod.	A	Prod.
83,920	1,813,050	105,044	1,637,110	97,848	1,643,846
78,597	2,402,419	85,174	4,652,217	86,190	4,343,976
12,342	191,199	6,996	109,314	6,447	114,112
16,528	799,354	28,395	677,888	31,604	1,106,140
741	10,802	1,143	26,966	1,010	24,341
73	1,634	163	3,726	-----	
10,841	732,112	12,305	1,098,832	11,578	717,835
6,134	6,281,294	3,432	4,252,101	3,032	3,790,000
91,611	97,612	86,682	99,981	86,674	115,275
310787	12334476	329334	12558135		
Trees of bearing age	Bu.	Trees of bearing age	Bu.	-----	Bu.
338,734	387,795	234,526	310,811		62,164
92,844	22,501	150,755	71,264		11,862

TABLE 21 Cont'd

1982		1983	
A	Prod.	A	Prod.
98,834	2,016,214	94,881	2,001,966
90,364	4,780,256	89,450	4,082,538
6,384	123,215	6,320	118,184
31,604	1,178,829	31,188	1,079,436
1,046	26,882	1,046	26,778
-----	-----	-----	-----
12,388	1,399,844	12,140	728,400
3,034	2,792,500	2,942	3,530,400
91,876	182,752	85,445	82,027
-----	BU.	-----	BU.
	357,229		478,621
	67,848		106,183

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ACRES OF EACH CROP PER FARM

CUMBERLAND

FRANKLIN

YORK

[illegible]

TABLE 23

CROP ACRES PER FARM

ADAMS

<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
43.6	48.9	51.4	45.9	49.5	47.3	48.2	46.4

CUMBERLAND

59.8	51.7	60.9	58.8	59.4	59.2	61.1	60.0
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

FRANKLIN

56.5	54.2	58.7	51.9	59.3	57.4	58.8	57.3
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

YORK

41.2	41.9	40.5	36.7	42.1	41.6	43.0	41.4
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

TABLE 24

PER CENT OF CROP LAND DEVOTED TO EACH CROP

	ADAMS							
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
Wheat	27.8	27.2	29.3	29.6	33.1	31.9	31.3	31.2
Corn	21.3	21.9	24.5	24.4	26.4	28.5	28.4	29.5
Oats	13.9	15.3	9.9	8.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.1
Rye	2.5	2.2	3.3	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4
Potatoes	.6	.5	.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Hay	33.8	32.3	31.3	31.4	28.0	28.3	29.2	28.0

CUMBERLAND								
Wheat	29.6	29.4	29.3	30.4	30.9	29.9	28.9	28.3
Corn	22.4	21.5	23.3	24.6	24.7	25.3	25.7	26.2
Oats	18.7	19.2	15.9	13.8	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.8
Rye	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3
Potatoes	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Hay	26.1	27.8	27.2	27.0	26.4	27.3	28.5	28.5

FRANKLIN								
Wheat	34.9	32.5	38.3	35.2	38.9	38.3	36.9	36.8
Corn	21.0	21.5	24.7	25.8	24.9	26.0	26.0	26.5
Oats	10.9	10.9	3.6	3.8	5.6	2.8	2.5	2.8
Rye	2.4	2.3	1.5	4.0	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
Potatoes	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.09	1.0	1.2	1.2
Hay	26.5	31.1	30.3	29.2	25.9	26.4	27.4	27.0

YORK								
Wheat	27.2	27.2	27.9	27.0	32.0	30.1	29.3	29.2
Corn	20.9	20.2	23.2	25.3	25.9	26.4	27.2	27.5
Oats	15.3	14.0	9.6	8.4	8.5	9.7	9.4	9.6
Rye	4.6	3.8	5.0	4.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9
Potatoes	1.2	1.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.6
Hay	28.4	31.2	30.2	29.4	26.1	26.6	27.4	26.9
Tobacco	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.0	.9	.9	.9

TABLE 25

AVERAGE PRODUCTION PER ACRE OF CEREAL CROPS
1880-1923

	1880	1890	1900	ADAMS 1910	1920	1921	1922	1923
Wheat	13.9	13.9	12.0	15.4	15.7	16.2	17.2	17.7
Corn	22.9	31.1	32.8	30.7	48.9	47.4	42.0	39.8
Rye	10.2	10.8	14.5	14.3	13.6	16.1	17.0	16.8
Oats	20.6	25.1	31.9	26.9	22.3	32.0	35.0	28.4
Buckwheat	13.1	12.9	13.4	12.7	19.4	32.5	30.0	27.6
Barley	17.5	14.6	16.7	28.03	26.5	---	---	---

CUMBERLAND

Wheat	15.7	16.4	11.8	16.6	15.9	16.9	15.9	21.0
Corn	31.0	35.4	29.8	19.7	50.6	46.6	49.8	43.5
Rye	10.5	10.2	11.2	12.3	13.7	17.8	18.6	17.6
Oats	27.9	28.09	31.8	24.8	23.9	30.5	35.0	33.5
Buckwheat	7.4	8.9	8.3	7.9	11.9	30.0	22.5	25.0
Barley	22.0	16.2	13.6	31.2	16.7	---	----	----

FRANKLIN

Wheat	14.5	17.5	12.1	18.4	15.4	17.3	18.5	20.1
Corn	30.4	36.4	27.4	21.8	51.3	49.3	41.1	44.3
Rye	10.9	10.8	11.09	13.5	13.2	17.5	17.8	20.3
Oats	23.9	25.07	25.1	24.5	22.3	29.3	33.5	30.2
Buckwheat	10.1	8.5	8.7	7.9	14.1	18.0	16.0	15.0
Barley	18.07	27.3	18.2	23.2	21.3	---	----	----

YORK

Wheat	14.8	17.8	13.5	21.6	15.5	16.8	20.4	21.1
Corn	27.6	36.3	40.3	30.5	54.6	50.4	52.9	45.3
Rye	10.2	13.6	16.1	15.5	15.6	17.7	19.3	18.7
Oats	23.1	26.8	34.1	30.1	24.1	35.0	37.3	34.5
Buckwheat	16.08	13.06	21.4	14.5	23.6	24.0	25.7	25.6
Barley	16.8	17.9	18.2	22.4	22.9	----	----	---

TABLE 26

VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS, 1840-1923

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams	1,770	5,347	18,031	93,580	46,655	66,789
Cumberland	18,860	18,559	29,012	54,649	46,554	47,354
Franklin	27,228	34,319	32,819	96,008	96,087	108,485
York	13,044	29,833	45,942	156,149	71,285	95,897
Totals	60,902	88,058	125,804	400,386	260,581	318,525

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
	115,149	239,913	1,936,376	274,565	662,074	934,741
	118,592	133,960	537,445	163,713	199,226	251,850
	186,013	359,246	1,392,452	194,643	441,077	733,997
	328,158	384,546	1,251,312	200,632	554,819	542,296
	747,912	1,117,665	5,117,585	833,553	1,857,196	2,462,884

TABLE 27

AVERAGE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK PER FARM, 1860-1923

ADAMS

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Horses & Mules	3.6	2.6	2.5	3.02	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Mules	.07	.15	.24	.39	.62	.74	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.02
Milk cows	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.06	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7
Cattle	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.9	2.6	4.3			
Sheep	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.03	1.0	.91	.87	.86	.84
Swine	8.7	6.1	6.1	8.2	7.7	5.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.3

CUMBERLAND

Horses & Mules	4.7	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.07	3.0	2.9	2.9
Mules	.14	.12	.21	.15	.46	.62	.92	.92	.92	.92
Milk cows	5.5	4.08	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.05	5.1	5.1
Cattle	4.8	4.03	4.5	4.6	4.3	2.9	3.4			
Sheep	3.6	2.2	2.9	4.4	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Swine	14.2	8.5	10.9	12.8	10.3	8.1	12.3	11.4	11.1	11.1

FRANKLIN

Horses & Mules	4.6	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
Mules	.023	.06	.07	.11	.26	.26	.34	.34	.35	.35
Milk cows	4.7	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0
Cattle	6.6	4.2	4.6	5.2	4.6	2.9	3.8			
Sheep	4.1	2.7	3.2	4.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5
Swine	14.3	8.8	10.7	12.6	9.9	8.05	12.1	11.0	10.8	10.2

YORK

Horses & Mules	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Mules	.25	.40	.38	.61	.87	.96	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Milk cows	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	2.5	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7
Cattle	3.5	3.07	2.8	2.9	3.07	2.09	3.3			
Sheep	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.1	.33	.26	.34	.33	.33	.33
Swine	8.0	6.09	9.1	6.9	6.8	5.5	8.8	8.5	8.4	8.2

TABLE 28

LIVESTOCK ON THE FARMS AS SHOWN BY THE FEDERAL
CENSUS OF 1840 to 1920 INCLUSIVE.

ADAMS

	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920
Horses & Mules	6376	6408	7927	8148	9255	10102	9354	9778	9129
Mules	---	24	153	468	881	1528	2091	2785	3616
Milk cows	---	3403	10502	11068	12586	13720	13566	14110	12564
Cattle	19343	6967	7440	8515	10422	11472	13264	9967	14876
						(4005)	(2883)	(3337)	(514)
Sheep	19140	7723	5965	6097	5692	7446	3464	3785	3148
Swine	31583	20571	18864	18875	22172	27543	25835	22008	33393
								(lambs)	

CUMBERLAND

Horses & Mules	9247	7207	9987	10178	10737	12146	10792	10531	9569
Mules	---	181	296	348	652	742	1415	1899	2894
Milk cows	---	8901	11743	11243	12614	13950	14722	14890	15898
Cattle	24204	9421	10228	11118	13446	13692	13399	9034	10704
						(7400)	(7753)	(8411)	(1930)
Sheep	23930	10238	7547	7861	8772	13193	8563	7932	8853
Swine	47235	27155	29924	23680	32773	37714	31738	24731	38548

FRANKLIN

Horses & Mules	10947	8857	11104	11278	13520	15051	14519	16050	15288
Mules	---	18	55	201	283	392	984	1119	1317
Milk cows	---	9731	11333	10503	12940	15019	16336	17036	16434
Cattle	27666	11895	15864	13704	15635	17368	17497	12548	14784
						(6943)	(7550)	(10223)	(1671)
Sheep	29709	11375	9921	9031	11672	14593	9285	10779	10214
Swine	53737	34532	33281	28577	38886	41668	37732	34222	47275

YORK

Horses & Mules	12673	10845	14547	14707	16434	18516	17109	16680	15222
Mules	---	206	1323	2642	2797	4722	7047	8169	9892
Milk Cows	---	15479	11090	23269	2567	29271	29708	28076	26845
Cattle	34425	13840	18102	20201	21197	22503	24896	17667	26485
						(6010)	(2048)	(1875)	(468)
Sheep	36347	13531	12592	14068	8533	8677	2705	2245	2667
Swine	56297	34603	41182	40083	66983	53992	55198	48073	68482

TABLE 30

PRODUCTION OF MILK IN GALLONS 1890-1923

	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	4,689,048	6,734,803	4,361,261	4,023,870
Cumberland	5,020,534	7,319,167	5,776,646	6,462,510
Franklin	5,690,810	8,015,800	5,346,747	5,041,055
York	10,522,191	16,032,332	9,428,729	11,860,505
Total	25,922,583	37,102,102	24,913,383	28,087,940

<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
3,983,631	3,903,958	5,982,037
6,589,821	6,392,126	6,711,732
5,795,393	5,680,465	6,021,293
12,026,393	11,906,129	12,025,190
28,395,238	27,882,578	28,740,252

Table 29

Production of Butter (Lbs.). 1850-1923

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams		620,024	863,572	957,020	1,092,600	1,313,185
Cumberland		782,587	874,866	858,471	960,516	1,185,020
Franklin		670,466	784,639	900,716	1,031,095	914,097
York		<u>1,082,579</u>	<u>1,535,178</u>	<u>1,734,895</u>	<u>2,061,249</u>	<u>2,418,736</u>
Total		3,155,656	4,058,255	4,451,102	5,145,460	5,831,038
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	1,215,216	1,192,449	542,494	515,369	499,906	474,913
Cumberland	1,073,764	1,024,793	597,414	591,440	555,954	533,716
Franklin	1,401,860	1,094,313	501,508	457,275	434,411	408,346
York	<u>2,317,178</u>	<u>2,233,958</u>	<u>1,692,873</u>	<u>1,625,666</u>	<u>1,576,896</u>	<u>1,513,820</u>
Total	6,008,018	5,545,513	3,334,289	3,189,750	3,067,169	2,930,795

Table 31

Production of Wool (Lbs.) 1840-1923

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams	26,618	23,697	20,998	26,977	34,552	37,433
Cumberland	47,133	26,363	12,095	28,139	53,860	64,176
Franklin	58,356	44,192	40,031	31,162	70,072	64,348
York	<u>56,931</u>	<u>33,193</u>	<u>37,695</u>	<u>39,095</u>	<u>53,506</u>	<u>36,145</u>
Total	189,038	127,445	110,819	125,373	211,990	202,102
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	25,375	22,540	18,462	14,561	15,277	16,305
Cumberland	67,380	45,318	59,436	50,445	49,100	47,755
Franklin	69,397	61,607	67,301	59,072	58,480	62,100
York	<u>17,758</u>	<u>11,543</u>	<u>14,212</u>	<u>12,048</u>	<u>15,863</u>	<u>14,257</u>
Total	179,910	141,008	159,431	136,126	138,720	140,417

Table 32

Production of Cheese (Lbs). 1850-1920

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams		1,180	10,863	760	191	1,100
Cumberland		2,517	5,658	2,712	2,352	3,515
Franklin		4,571	3,205	356	4,779	1,297
York		<u>4,032</u>	<u>10,094</u>	<u>615</u>	<u>13,349</u>	<u>8,659</u>
Total		12,300	29,810	4,443	20,671	14,571
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>			
Adams	1,142	644	468			
Cumberland	1,020	10,771	22,674			
Franklin	830	7,965	3,925			
York	<u>18,342</u>	<u>13,761</u>	<u>26,000</u>			
Total	21,334	33,141	53,067			

Table 33

Production of Beeswax & Honey (Lbs). 1840-1923

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams	35	2,708	9,930	4,223	10,956	18,068
Cumberland	685	1,205	6,337	2,136	17,610	18,961
Franklin	1,540	1,310	7,298	2,406	30,553	31,201
York	<u>191</u>	<u>24,394</u>	<u>17,953</u>	<u>11,313</u>	<u>22,829</u>	<u>25,492</u>
Total	2,451	29,617	41,518	20,078	81,948	93,722
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	17,030	25,008	30,540	25,734	24,447	23,225
Cumberland	17,260	17,363	18,287	16,315	15,662	15,819
Franklin	27,250	33,373	23,030	16,238	14,939	13,893
York	<u>29,910</u>	<u>32,660</u>	<u>28,148</u>	<u>23,741</u>	<u>24,216</u>	<u>24,700</u>
Total	91,450	108,404	100,005	82,028	79,264	77,637

Table 34

Mature Chickens on Farms 1880-1923

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams					105,776	223,995
Cumberland					132,328	237,979
Franklin					135,845	277,399
York					247,704	506,054
Total					621,653	1,255,427
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	250,243	389,134	450,855	455,364	464,471	487,695
Cumberland	191,704	225,629	307,453	323,010	335,930	359,445
Franklin	240,040	356,223	378,600	367,242	381,932	401,029
York	518,911	693,489	923,386	998,642	1,038,588	1,090,517
Total	1,200,898	1,664,475	2,060,294	2,144,258	2,220,921	2,338,686

Table 35

Eggs Produced (Dozens) 1880-1923

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams					680,265	1,405,674
Cumberland					692,574	1,044,510
Franklin					698,140	1,325,625
York					1,537,900	2,537,462
Total					3,608,879	6,313,271
	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	1,738,150	2,093,751	2,224,665	2,180,172	2,223,775	2,312,726
Cumberland	1,017,390	1,174,377	1,357,728	1,343,336	1,329,903	1,383,099
Franklin	1,430,720	2,219,181	1,935,722	1,877,650	1,915,203	1,972,659
York	3,367,020	3,847,557	4,447,273	4,532,661	4,713,967	4,902,526
Total	7,553,280	9,334,866	9,965,388	9,933,819	10,182,848	10,571,010

Table 36

Estimated Value of Poultry 1840, 1900 - 1910 - 1920

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	* 7,377	* 200,781	* 204,216	* 494,365
Cumberland	12,671	217,978	125,023	365,062
Franklin	11,648	247,610	201,664	414,140
York	19,920	507,285	385,817	1,026,332
Total	51,616	1,173,654	916,720	2,299,899

Table 36a

Value of Poultry and Eggs Produced

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	# 628,734	# 1,284,856
Cumberland	401,936	1,000,123
Franklin	691,999	1,258,410
York	1,259,839	2,827,971
Total	2,982,508	6,371,36

Table 37

Value of Livestock 1850-1923

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>
Adams		# 559,996	# 1,000,499	# 1,722,610	# 1,128,409	# 1,445,515
Cumberland		721,813	1,353,183	1,909,461	1,358,224	1,619,480
Franklin		888,580	1,440,197	2,270,161	1,449,548	2,016,360
York		1,186,715	2,231,055	4,001,452	2,626,362	3,367,370
Total		3,357,104	6,024,934	9,903,684	6,562,543	8,448,725

	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	# 1,489,899	# 2,642,804	# 4,754,245	# 2,786,771	# 2,651,977	# 2,326,593
Cumberland	1,648,229	2,595,462	4,662,198	2,841,350	2,982,827	2,704,210
Franklin	1,967,520	3,559,974	5,525,488	3,591,180	3,552,955	3,104,919
York	3,577,586	5,561,412	10,130,459	5,697,275	5,824,492	5,027,761
Total	8,683,234	14,359,652	25,972,390	14,916,586	15,012,251	13,163,483

Table 38

Value of All Dairy Products 1840.1900.1910.1920

	<u>1840</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	# 25,875	# 380,168	# 443,439	# 915,011
Cumberland	100,753	522,177	626,378	1,764,172
Franklin	47,267	473,145	555,199	1,510,639
York	124,854	974,417	1,077,508	2,802,666
Total	298,749	2,349,907	2,703,524	6,992,488

Table 40

Cash Value of Farms, Land & Buildings 1850-1920

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	\$ 6,390,056	\$ 9,339,119	\$ 14,611,060	\$ 14,386,576	\$ 11,702,920	\$ 10,472,860	\$ 13,231,745	\$ 22,675,326
Cumberland	8,748,133	15,645,317	22,474,577	19,776,980	16,225,440	14,334,540	16,864,285	25,459,494
Franklin	11,911,072	16,265,894	23,775,174	19,542,673	16,782,370	17,584,560	23,475,260	36,947,420
York	<u>13,695,946</u>	<u>23,495,341</u>	<u>36,358,464</u>	<u>31,142,021</u>	<u>26,906,015</u>	<u>25,821,820</u>	<u>30,391,454</u>	<u>44,914,012</u>
Total	40,745,209	64,745,671	97,219,295	64,848,250	71,618,745	68,213,780	83,962,746	129,996,252

Cost of Fertilizer Purchased 1880-1923

<u>Table 41</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	\$ 133,156	\$ 82,270	\$ 117,090	\$ 167,245	\$ 396,792	\$ 266,049	\$ 266,685	\$ 221,508
Cumberland	52,042	38,099	70,310	92,572	219,214	211,982	191,139	194,355
Franklin	110,653	59,983	94,980	139,149	368,052	390,096	297,789	261,587
York	<u>489,576</u>	<u>335,402</u>	<u>383,300</u>	<u>561,061</u>	<u>1,163,476</u>	<u>636,607</u>	<u>555,008</u>	<u>531,160</u>
Total	785,427	515,754	665,680	960,027	2,147,534	1,504,734	1,310,621	1,208,610

Value of Farm Implements & Machinery 1850-1920

<u>Table 42</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	\$ 228,755	\$ 394,523	\$ 683,686	\$ 598,087	\$ 575,750	\$ 753,780	\$ 1,088,614	\$ 3,044,261
Cumberland	302,976	970,910	707,622	727,411	636,110	747,980	1,038,198	2,612,501
Franklin	355,940	448,716	839,899	733,440	684,970	943,150	1,429,967	3,741,962
York	<u>546,348</u>	<u>947,399</u>	<u>1,512,661</u>	<u>1,283,115</u>	<u>1,423,740</u>	<u>1,721,560</u>	<u>2,535,704</u>	<u>6,811,904</u>
Totals	1,434,019	2,261,554	3,743,868	3,342,053	3,320,570	4,166,470	6,092,483	16,210,648

Table 43

Value of Farm Implements & Machinery per Farm 1860-1920

	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>
Adams	\$ 182	\$ 224	\$ 165	\$ 172	\$ 225	\$ 290	\$ 882
Cumberland	223	256	243	216	244	341	838
Franklin	187	258	203	207	248	336	968

TIGHT BINDING TEXT CUT OFF

Table 44

Average Production of Irish Potatoes per Capita (Bushels)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	5.0	1.5	2.1	3.5	2.5	2.2	3.9	4.9	4.9	3.3	6.6	4.7
Cumberland	3.9	1.4	2.4	3.7	3.1	5.1	5.4	5.8	4.5	2.6	4.7	4.9
Franklin	2.9	1.3	2.4	5.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	2.7	4.6	5.6
York	5.7	2.2	2.8	5.3	2.8	5.8	4.7	6.4	7.6	4.9	9.7	5.4

Table 45

Average Production of Wheat per Capita (Bushels)

Adams	9.4	12.3	14.3	16.3	18.8	18.5	17.5	25.5	26.4	24.5	25.9	25.6
Cumberland	16.0	14.2	17.0	18.4	18.1	20.9	11.0	18.6	15.6	17.8	18.8	18.9
Franklin	17.5	21.0	16.9	19.6	20.7	23.5	18.9	23.9	22.3	23.7	26.8	26.4
York	7.6	10.1	11.3	14.8	13.8	15.5	10.6	13.3	11.3	11.4	13.9	13.9

Table 46

Average Production of Corn per Capita (Bushels)

Adams	12.6	11.3	19.7	24.9	23.9	36.3	40.0	39.5	62.0	62.7	57.3	54.3
Cumberland	20.6	10.5	21.2	25.2	26.5	29.4	26.5	14.3	39.7	37.1	41.6	36.3
Franklin	19.9	13.6	15.3	20.9	26.3	32.3	27.4	24.2	47.6	45.8	39.0	42.0
York	12.8	12.3	18.4	20.1	19.8	24.2	26.3	17.6	32.2	30.1	33.1	28.0

Table 47

Average Production of Rye per Capita (Bushels)

Adams	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Cumberland	7.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	.72	.50	.79	.69	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9
Franklin	5.8	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	.69	2.1	2.8	3.4	3.4	3.8
York	7.7	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.4	.8	.8	.9	.8

Table 48

Average Production of Oats per Capita (Bushels)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	11.9	10.1	16.5	21.0	13.9	18.9	15.7	11.7	8.4	11.1	12.0	9.3
Cumberland	20.5	12.3	16.7	25.8	20.4	20.8	18.7	11.2	9.3	11.8	13.4	12.6
Franklin	17.1	9.9	10.4	16.1	10.8	11.3	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.0
York	12.7	10.1	16.5	18.9	12.1	12.3	9.3	5.9	4.6	7.7	8.1	7.1

Table 49

Average Production of Apples per Capita (Bushels)

Adams	2.9	11.3	9.1	21.4	3.1	19.6	30.9
Cumberland	1.5	7.1	2.9	2.9	1.0	2.2	4.6
Franklin	3.2	10.2	6.0	7.5	1.1	8.1	13.7
York	1.8	9.6	2.8	2.1	.4	2.4	3.3

Table 50

Average Production of Peaches per Capita (Bushels)

Adams	.34	.01	.36	2.5	.18	1.5	3.6
Cumberland	.05	.03	.17	.57	.16	.43	.72
Franklin	.04	.18	1.4	1.3	.15	.67	2.1
York	.03	.01	.16	.49	.08	.47	.7

Table 51

Average Number Chickens per Capita

Adams	3.2	6.7	7.2	*11.3	*13.0	13.1	13.4	14.1
Cumberland	2.7	5.0	3.8	4.1	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1
Franklin	2.7	5.4	4.4	5.9	6.08	5.9	6.1	6.4
York	2.8	5.1	4.4	5.08	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.6

* Includes all poultry

Table 52

Average Production Honey & Beeswax per capita (lbs)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams	.10	.10	.35	.13	.34	.51	.49	.72	.88	.75	.71	.67
Cumberland		.03	.16	.04	.38	.41	.34	.32	.31	.27	.25	.26
Franklin		.03	.17	.05	.61	.60	.49	.56	.37	.26	.25	.22
York		.42	.26	.14	.25	.25	.26	.28	.19	.16	.17	.17

Table 53

Average Production of Cheese per Capita (lbs)

Adams	.04	.38	.02	.006	.03	.03	.002	.01
Cumberland	.07	.14	.06	.05	.07	.02	.02	.38
Franklin	.11	.07	.008	.09	.02	.01	.13	.06
York	.07	.13	.008	.15	.08	.15	.10	.18

Table 54

Average Production of Milk per Capita (gallons)

Adams	140	195	127	116	115	112	115
Cumberland	106	145	105	110	112	109	114
Franklin	110	146	90.4	98	93	91	97
York	106	129	69	79	83	82	87

Table 55

Average Production of Wool per Capita (lbs)

Adams	1.15	.91	.75	.88	1.06	1.11	.73	.65	.53	.42	.44	.47
Cumberland	1.52	.77	.30	.64	1.17	1.36	1.33	.83	1.01	.86	.84	.85
Franklin	1.34	1.10	.97	.69	1.40	1.25	1.26	1.03	1.08	.95	.94	.99
York	1.21	.58	.55	.51	.609	.36	.15	.084	.098	.083	.10	.098

Table 56

Average Production of Butter per Capita (Lbs.)

<u>Counties</u>	<u>1840</u>	<u>1850</u>	<u>1860</u>	<u>1870</u>	<u>1880</u>	<u>1890</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1910</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>
Adams		23.5	30.8	31.5	33.6	39.2	35.2	34.7	15.6	14.06	14.1	13.7
Cumberland		22.8	21.8	19.6	20.9	25.07	21.3	18.8	10.2	10.09	9.5	9.1
Franklin		16.8	18.6	19.9	20.7	17.8	25.5	18.03	8.05	7.3	6.9	6.5
York		18.8	22.5	22.8	23.4	24.3	19.9	16.4	11.7	11.2	10.9	10.4

Table 57

Average Production of Sweet Potatoes per Capita (bushels)

Adams	.056	.27	.53	.49	.15	.47	.17	.14
Cumberland	.008	.04	.16	.20	.16	.16	.044	.11
Franklin	.005	.03	.10	.21	.09	.08	.09	.25
York	.16	.30	.39	.31	.18	.34	.09	.12

<u>1910</u>					
Table 58	<u>Horses</u>	<u>Neat Cattle</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Spinning Wheels</u>	<u>Flaxen Cloth Made in Families</u>
Adams	6,106	15,688	11,505	3,423	75,212
Cumberland	11,247	24,544	31,276	3,944	255,385
Franklin	8,524	17,088	19,182	1,221	83,121
York	<u>11,436</u>	<u>36,142</u>	<u>32,442</u>	<u>10,488</u>	<u>216,213</u>
Total	37,313	93,662	94,405	19,076	629,931

Table 60 1920 Mortgage Figures

<u>1920</u>	<u>Adams</u>	<u>Cumberland</u>	<u>Franklin</u>	<u>York</u>
No. free from M. debt	1,420	1,005	1,447	3,374
No. with Mort. debt	884	519	812	1,811
No. farms reporting				
Amt. of M.	828	485	753	1,703
Value of Land & Bldgs	4,547,270	3,239,546	5,987,652	8,055,194
Amt. of Mort. debt	1,545,093	1,054,497	1,939,475	2,911,192
Ratio of Debt to Value	34.0	32.6	32.4	36.1
Avg. rate of Int. paid	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1
No. Mort. rep't.	35	196	109	252

1910 Mortgage Figures Table 59

<u>Adams</u>	<u>Cumberland</u>	<u>Franklin</u>	<u>York</u>
1,573	1,089	1,772	3,730
906	523	955	2,172
835	484	874	2,013
5,502,906	2,229,037	3,958,442	5,816,577
924,837	771,816	1,322,974	2,267,681
37.0	34.6	33.4	39.0
10	12	16	19

**End of
Title**